

TO-MORROW

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club
closing cruise
Theatre Royal, Haymarket
new production - The

CHURCH UNITY AND SOCIAL WORK.

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE'S VIEWS.

The principal topics considered by the China Continuation Committee at its session on Monday, April 28, were (1) the work of the China Christian Church, and (2) business and administrative efficiency of Missions.

The report on the Chinese Church presented by Dr. C. Y. Cheng, aroused considerable discussion and interest. It was pointed out that considerable progress towards unity has been made by the Anglicans, the Presbyterians, and the Lutherans. Other Missions are also considering the question.

CHURCH AND DEMOCRACY.

The report stated also that in addition to its evangelistic message the Christian Church has a part to play in improving social conditions in China. This the Committee thought an essential part of the Christian message for mankind, as the Gospel is for social and national life as well as for the individual. Chinese Christians need to learn how to apply the social principles of Christianity to their own daily living and in the service of their day and generation. The relation of the Church to democratic ideals, patriotism, the exercise of justice, equality of men and women, religious freedom, education, was well emphasised in the report. In the discussion it was shown that the ancient Chinese exalted virtue as the principal element of national life, putting it even above education.

It was shown also that the Christian Church believes only in monogamy, and should advocate mature marriages and the gradual removal of child marriages, all marriages being based upon the consent of those concerned.

The question of industrial problems also was touched upon, and it was felt that the Chinese Church stands for protection of the working classes from long hours of labour, inadequate wages, and unsuitable work.

SOCIAL EVILS.

The question of social evils such as gambling, opium smoking, alcohol, and cigarette smoking, was also referred to. The question of the social evil aroused considerable interest. Reference was made to the fact that several organisations are taking steps to assist in a campaign against some of these evils, and mention was made of the work already being done in combating the social evil in various places. The result of the discussion and of previous consideration was the appointment of a Committee which should work in connection with other committees on the subject of general moral welfare and should seek to promote active participation by Christian communities in the fight against all these evils. It was pointed out in the discussion that the Christian Church should openly stand against all these evils, and it was hoped that the incoming Committee will organise Christian public opinion along these lines.

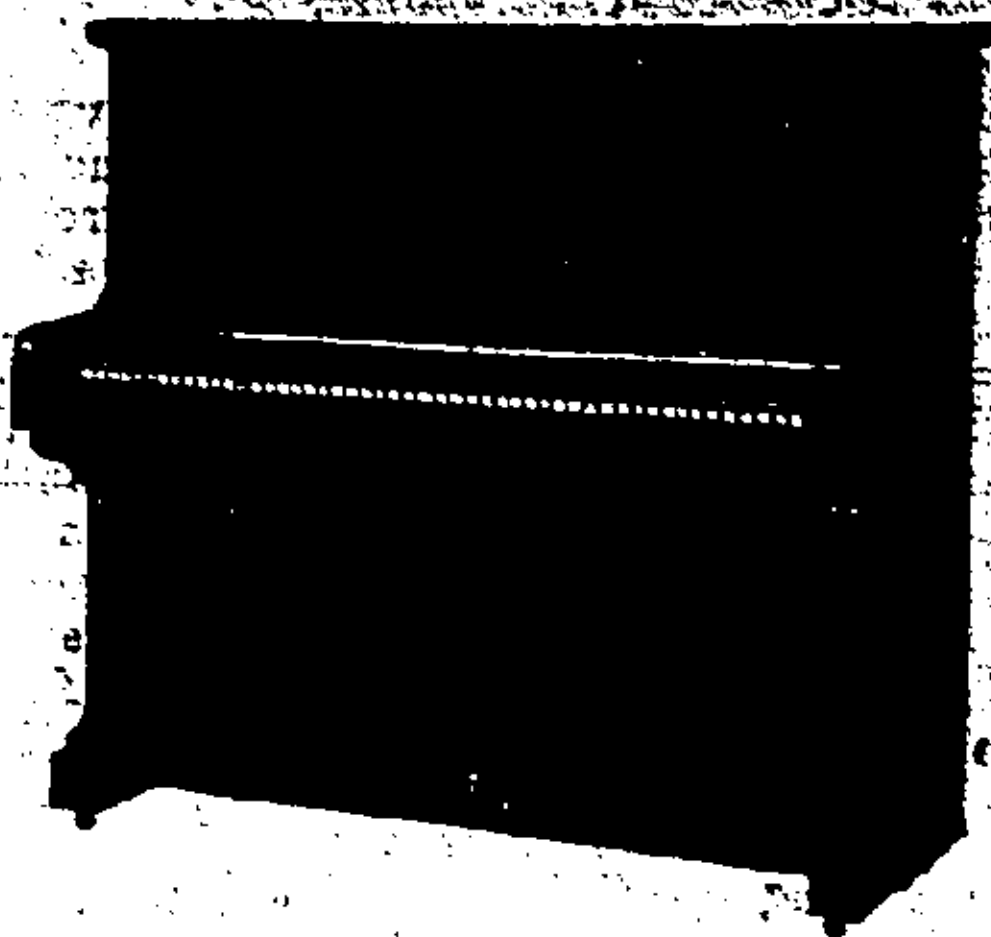
MISSION EFFICIENCY.

The report on business and administrative efficiency was presented by the Rev. C. G. Sparham. The report attempted to show how missionary bodies could better organise. It was stated that about 87 per cent. of the actions taken on the field are considered as final and that the Board at home are tending more and more to placing administrative matters in the hands of those on the field. There was a strong feeling that the annual meeting of a Mission should give only a portion of its time to business matters, which should be delegated with authority. The Mission meeting itself might well be used for spiritual rather than business interests.

In the financial report it was shown that during the year closing on March 31st, 1919, the China Continuation Committee had used in its work \$34,302.03 (Mexican). This money had been raised from various sources, the largest single givers being the Committee of Reference and Counsel (New York), the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Temple Baptist Church (Los Angeles). \$14,487.80 (Mexican) came from a number of individual donors. Changes in exchange have affected the income of the Committee considerably during the last year or two. The financial statement shows, however, that the work of the Committee is rapidly growing.

NOTICE.

MOUTRIE PIANOS

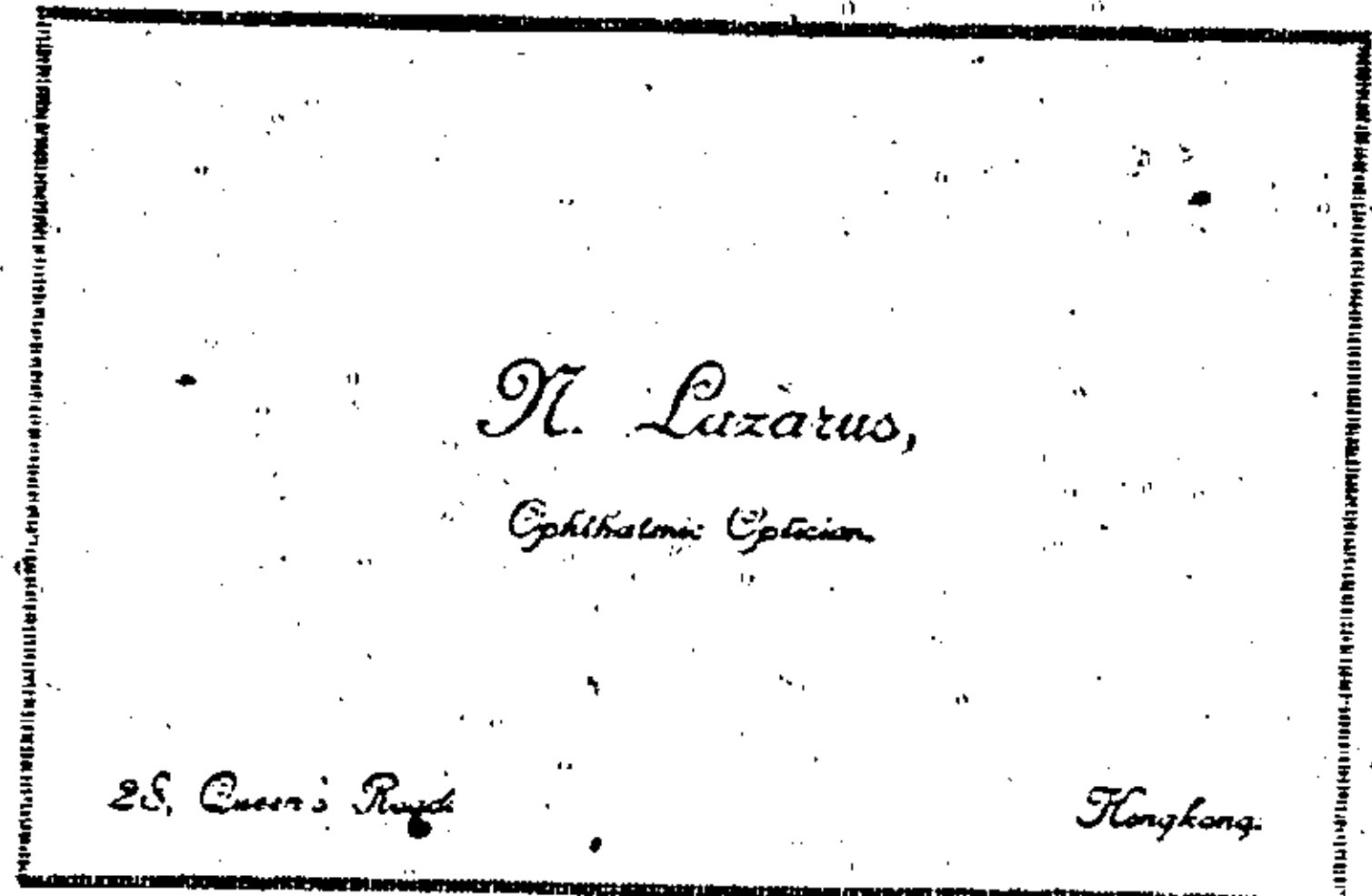


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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

THE QUESTION OF SHANTUNG.

London, April 23.
The Council of Four so far have not paid much attention to questions of detail concerning the negotiations at Versailles. They took no decision as to the manner in which the Treaty shall be handed over to the German delegation. President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George held two sessions almost entirely devoted to the question of Shantung, this matter coming for the first time before the Conference. Japan demands unconditional surrender; China wishes to get it back direct from Germany. The Chinese delegates state the lease convention is abrogated owing to the declaration of war on Germany. Therefore the concession should be returned to them. The Japanese were heard at the morning session and the Chinese at the afternoon session. No decision was taken.

The transfer of Shantung to Japan has roused a protest by the Chinese Peace Delegation, stating that Shantung is China's Holy Land, the cradle of Chinese civilization. The virtual substitution of Japan for Germany means the holding by Japan of the three trunk lines issuing from Peking, which becomes enclosed in Japanese influence. If the Council granted the claims of Japan for the purpose of saving the League of Nations, China makes the sacrifice for a noble cause.

SOLVING THE PROBLEM.

Paris, April 23.
The Council of Three discussed the question of Kiaochow. A likely solution was adopted by which Germany will be made to renounce her rights to Shantung in favour of Japan who will then negotiate a settlement with China after communicating to the Allies the basis of the arrangement proposed.

CHINA MAY APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Paris, April 20.
There are indications that the Japanese have prepared a document for presentation to the Big Three this morning giving a specific promise to restore Kiaochow to China. If the decision favors Japan at the expense of China a suit will be brought for redress before the newly formed League of Nations with the famous Fourteen Points summoned as witnesses as well as the 21 Demands.—Havas.

THE GERMAN CABLES.

Paris, May 2.
The Council of Three was attended by the Foreign Ministers and discussed the question of the German cables.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN PARIS.

Paris, April 30.
Paris to-morrow will be absolutely inactive industrially and commercially. There will be no trams, subways, newspapers, stock exchange, cafes, restaurants, theatres or music halls. A Note issued last night states that the French Government has decided to forbid any attempted manifestation in the streets of Paris on May Day.—Havas.

Paris, May 2.
The First of May celebrations throughout France passed off amid relative calm, though there were some disturbances and street fighting in Paris during the afternoon. A group of manifestants, composed chiefly of the youthful turbulent elements, came into collision with the Police and troops. Revolvers were used by the crowd in a skirmish where a youth of 18 years was killed near the Opera House while 200 police were more or less seriously injured.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SWITZERLAND PERMANENTLY NEUTRAL.

Paris, April 30.
The President of the Swiss Confederation discusses in Paris with the Peace Conference means of allowing a nation desiring to be permanently neutral to enter the League of Nations.—Havas.

MARSHAL FOCH TO VISIT BRITAIN.

London, April 23.
The suggestion that Marshal Foch should be invited to Great Britain is warmly received. London is offering her freedom and a civic reception. Throughout Britain Marshal Foch would receive all honour.

JAPANESE NAVAL MEN HONOURED.

Paris, April 23.
A delegation from the Japanese Navy were guests of honour at a reception at the Hotel de Ville, Paris. Among those present were Ambassador Matsui, Vice-Admirals Isama and Takahashi, Rear-Admirals Kozu and Sato.

Paris, April 22.
The Japanese Admiral Sato had an interview with the French Minister of Marine who thanked him for the valuable assistance afforded by the Japanese Navy during the naval operations in the Mediterranean.

PARIS FORTIFICATIONS BEING DEMOLISHED.

Paris, April 24.
A gang of navvies has begun work demolishing the moated wall and fortifications which surround Paris.

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS PLEASED.

Paris, April 24.
The British naval officers have expressed themselves greatly pleased with their reception, hoping to return soon the hospitality in London.—Havas.

NOTICES.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who are our agents there.

DEATH.

Lay—Jessie, aged 7 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lay, at the French Hospital at 8 p.m. on the 8th inst.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1919.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Many speculations as to the exact terms to be imposed upon the Germans were set at rest yesterday, when there came to hand a telegraphic summary of many of the actual provisions of the Peace Treaty. At the moment of writing, we are not in possession of the whole of the text, but even from what was made public yesterday we are able to see how thorough-going the conditions are. The fact to be borne in mind in this connection is that this is not merely a Treaty outlining the Allies' peace terms vis-a-vis Germany, but that it goes a big step further by establishing international arrangements devised for the prevention of future wars and for the general uplift of humanity. In these respects, the Treaty is unlike any other document marking the end of a war; it had to be, since the whole world was practically involved in this struggle, and it thus became a matter of making world peace. All the same, the Treaty goes far beyond the settlement of international disputes and the punishing of the defeated. The League of Nations Covenant and the Labour Convention, both of which are included in it, show that the Allied deliberators in Paris have been animated by a desire to bring about such a set of conditions as will reduce the possibility of war to a minimum and at the same time to make the world a better place for all people to live in.

There is a great deal that is of historic interest in the Treaty also, such as the creation of the new States of Czechoslovakia and Poland; the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France; the recognition of the independence of German-Austria; the addition of territory to Denmark; the altering of the boundaries of Belgium and the yielding up by Germany of her former Colonial possessions. These and many other stipulations laid down make this Treaty a document which will rank as probably the most far-reaching and momentous in the world's history. It practically re-arranges the map of the world, rights old wrongs, places the dominating and aggressive instincts of the Germans under such restraint as to make it incapable of great harm and at any rate lays down skeleton plans for better relations between nations and individuals as well. To a people such as the Germans, who have staked their all on world dominion, and who verily believed that they were bound to achieve their selfish ends, the reading of the terms set out by the Allies must mean a terribly humiliating experience. All that they had set their hearts upon is dashed to the ground. Entering the war with a great flourish of trumpets and with the blessing of the All-Highest William, confident that they would smash the Entente within the space of a few weeks, they now have the humiliating knowledge that their representatives have to sign a Treaty which takes away much that Germany thought to keep for ever and which reduces her to the position of a small third-rate Power.

It is impossible within the space of one article to comment on a tithe of the conditions laid down in the Treaty; they convey their own meaning and significance to us all. From the ordinary layman's point of view, which does not usually concern itself with the more intricate issues of international readjustment, one of the most interesting clauses in the Treaty will no doubt be that dealing with responsibilities and punishment, which incidentally provides for the trial of the ex-Kaiser. To our way of thinking, it is only right and proper that responsibility for the war should be fixed on individuals as well as on nations. It is no answer to say that systems create wars, for systems require individuals to work them. And we verily believe that all the members of that infamous body of men, the German General Staff, as well as all the militarists, the head of whom Wilhelm was glad to be, wanted war and deliberately arranged it at what they thought was the opportune moment. So it is right they should bear their share of the responsibility not only for the war but for the horrible abuses of the ordinary canons of warfare which this world upheaval brought in its train. Common criminals whose deeds affect the few are rightfully punished in all civilized communities. How much more is punishment due to those who plunge the whole world into bloodshed and immeasurable suffering!

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

KIAUCHAU AND A COINCIDENCE.

It is somewhat of a coincidence that Kiauchau, the price paid by China to Germany for the murder of two German missionaries in 1898, should, in 1919, again figure as the "consideration" in a deal wherein the human element plays no small part. For, in the absence of detail, which is characteristic of the cable information in such matters, the formal handing over and disposal to Japan of the control of Kiauchau is the only explanation which presents itself of the sudden and, so far as we are allowed to know, unconditional withdrawal by Japan of her demand for recognition of racial equality. If there is any other reason for this act on the part of Japan, we have yet to be enlightened, and the above assumption is further strengthened when we recall the fact that Japan has not been in the habit of exhibiting that laudable and philanthropic spirit which prompts the giving of something for nothing. True, we are told that the territory is to be handed back to China later, but when and under what conditions is also left to the imagination, which would be permitted so much elasticity in this case as would be difficult to reach breaking strain. We form the opinion that Kiauchau again figures as a purchasing value because we are not prepared to believe, at any rate for the present, that Japan will return it to China unconditionally. Judging from past experience we are quite justified in anticipating that the return will be subject to "conditions." However, of that, time alone can decide.

CHINA'S CLAIMS.

On the other hand, China's claims to the unconditional restoration of Kiauchau, which in certain circumstances would constitute no more than impartial justice, are somewhat discounted by the fact that at the time the territory was taken from Germany, China elected to remain neutral and she took no part whatsoever in its capture, although she did, as a matter of fact, refrain from hindering the movement of bilgeerent troops, in her neutral territory, which, to be strictly just, is a fact that must not be lost sight of altogether. But China might have done more; if she had, certainly her claim to the unconditional return of Kiauchau would have been mightily strengthened. Moreover, it would have been useful as a counter-balance to the heavy weight which the Chinese ruling classes have piled up on the other side of the scale in the shape of innumerable instances of their apparent inability properly to govern the territory remaining under their control. And it is significant that it was due to this same lack of administrative efficiency that China was forced, in the first instance, to lease Kiauchau to Germany. Of course, a good deal has to be assumed, since, in addition to their brevity, the cables are inclined to be contradictory. We should like to have more information as to the conditions under which Japan is to have temporary control of Kiauchau, to say nothing of the terms on which restitution is to be made. In the meantime, we are left to base our conclusions on that somewhat unreliable foundation, precedent, but on that foundation, we hold that our conclusions are at least logical.

BANK REPORT.

The Mercantile Bank of India's report for 1918 shows the net profits for the year after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including \$38,432, 1s. 2d. brought forward from last account, amount to \$239,543. 18s. 6d. From this sum has to be deducted \$33,750, being the interim dividend of 6 per cent, less Income Tax on the "A" and "B" shares paid in September last. The Directors have added \$50,000 to the Reserve Fund (raising it to \$700,000), \$10,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, and written \$15,000 off Freehold Banking Premises. They now recommend a final dividend on "A" and "B" shares of 8 per cent, less Income Tax, making 14 per cent, for the year, leaving a balance of \$35,793. 18s. 6d. to be carried forward.

DAY BY DAY.

THEY ARE GREAT FOR WHAT THEY ARE, AND NOT FOR WHAT THEY ARE NOT.

The treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to thank fully acknowledge the receipt of \$10 from an anonymous donor.

The late Sir Robert E. Bredon, K. G. M. G. of the Chinese Maritime Customs, left property of the gross value of \$55,404.

Engineer-Commander C. Samson has been appointed for service to the Hongkong Naval Yard as assistant to the Chief Engineer.

We have to thank a French reader for a number of photographs for reproduction in our Pictorial Supplement.

A cargo boat last night sank opposite the Central Market owing to its being overlaid with a cargo of melons. The crew of the boat were rescued by a junk.

Yesterday's health return shows four cases of plague (two fatal) and three non-fatal cases of cerebro-spinal fever. All were Chinese.

Police Reserve Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D. S. P. (R.), state—The D. S. P. (R.), records with regret, the death of P.O. 838 Y. Mahomed.

A pickpocket was yesterday arrested in Des Voeux Road Central. He fished out a purse containing a sum of \$3.10, and bolted, but only into the arms of a constable. Mr. Lindsay to-day gave the thief six weeks' hard labour.

The Howitt-Phillips Company concluded a most successful season at the Theatre Royal last night, when that old favourite, "Peg o' My Heart" was staged. All the characters were admirably taken, and Miss Doris scored another big hit in the title role.

We are informed that on March 15 last, Lieut. C. Fairbrother Mason attended at Buckingham Palace and received the Military Cross from H. M. the King. Lieut. Mason states that the function was somewhat of an ordeal, but it was better than receiving the decoration by Parcel Post.

A Chinese snatched a gold ear-pick from a Chinese woman in Gough Street yesterday. He gave the Police a long chase and was not caught until Hollywood Road was reached. Mr. Lindsay to-day sent him to prison for nine months, and ordered him to be birched and put into stocks for four hours.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club are holding their closing cruise to-morrow afternoon, a most attractive programme having been arranged. The attendance of the ladies and friends of members at the Club House from 2.30 p.m. to the close of the racing is specially requested. Tea will be served on the lawn. Mrs. Pollock is to present the prizes won during the season.

A little excitement was occasioned in Des Voeux Road yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock, the centre of interest being a foreigner whose face we do not remember having seen in the Colony before, who had apparently gone into the Alexander Cafe and signed a check for his score. He was followed out of the shop by one of the Chinese employees who demanded cash payment. At first this was refused but on the advice of two Sikh policemen, about seven lukong and the Cafe representative, the foreigner accompanied the latter back to the shop. What happened then we do not know.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. K. O. Hutchison with keeping an eating-house without permission. The defendant said he had received permission from the Medical Officer of Health. This was corroborated by Inspector Kent, who said that the M.O.H. wanted the case withdrawn. She informed him that she had given permission to the defendant to open the eating-house a few days before the actual licence was given. The Magistrate—"Is it her business?"—Inspector Kent—"That is what I would like to know. I suppose the defendant thought it all right and opened the premises. It is not his fault but the fault of the M.O.H." The defendant was discharged.

ROBBIE'S LETTER.

TO HIS NEPHEW AT HOME.

Hongkong, 7th May 1919.

Dear Alick,

which is just plain foolishness and reminds me of a woman at an auction sale more than anything else I know of. The psychological relation of women and auctions makes an interesting study. But maybe ye never studied the psychology of anything. As a hobby this sort of thing's got cocktail-shaking and stamp-collecting beaten hollow. Mind I'm telling ye. If the Germans had been less self-complacent and had taken honours in psychology "Der Tag" would still have been something for their grandchildren to dream about. A thorough knowledge of the mental constitution of an enemy is often more important than knowing the precise number of machine guns and artificial limbs he's got in stock. But I was speaking of auctions. Half of most of the useless junk in our homes to-day is there just because of the peculiar fascination a woman has for the household effects to be sold "On account of the Concerned." That phrase in Hongkong is the veriest flim-flam on any, for there's not a woman in the Colony, after she has read the *Post* of a morning, but what can tell offhand who the "Valuable Household Furniture and Effects" belong to and can read between the lines as to whether the stuff was made at Powell's or Lane Crawford's or was merely reincarnated in Wellington Street. When we got married first Janet early joined the ranks of the auction nodders. That game is like lots more, the longer you're in training the more rotten your form is. I used to come home of a night to find the garden strewn with odd tables like flossam thrown up on the beach and the front-door lobby like the picture of a street barricade during the French Revolution. But it might have been worse. I'll admit; Janet might have had St. Vitus Dance in the neck and nodded me into the Bankruptcy Court. That sort of "thing" has its day though, even in the most respectable of homes. As the house space is automatically taken up so your balance at the bank gets bigger and the auctioneers' advertisements haven't quite the same interest. That is, always provided, of course, that the wife doesn't get the social itch and begin to think that an eight-roomed house is a necessary adjunct to a private rickshaw and an acquired air of superiority. This is a very critical time for the husband. If he's in the way of making squeeze it's no so bad, but if he gives in at this juncture it's a case of twenty years longer out here, wi' the chances in the meantime of becoming a landed proprietor at Happy Valley, before he can scrape up enough money to go Home wi' for good. Even then he finds that he's only cut a stick to break his own back, for what woman that has lived in a big house here is willing to go home to Greenock and cook the family show again, no to speak o' taking her turn o' washing the stair every second Saturday? Aye the Auctioneers in the Colony have turned many a decent home into a museum, wi' disastrous results to the mental habits of its occupants. The acquisition of a brace o' big-bellied brass bowls and a plush-covered suite has been the start of many a social campaign in this Colony. When Janet had entered into possession of all the stuff that our house would hold and when even the verandahs were cluttered under foot, she and Mrs. Macpherson still kept in training and fell in wi' the ever curious who besieged the houses of those unfortunates whose goods and chattels were "On View." Not that they intended to buy anything, oh no, but still like the hens they had an awkward knack of picking up things. In most houses, at this stage of the game, the hall-stand drawer is generally crammed full of superannuated visiting cards just to indicate, I suppose, the amount of social pressure the late occupier was subjected to. Even to the last Janet was fond of a bargain. I mind once of her asking Mrs. Macpherson to go to an auction and try and get a Shanghai bath for her. Incidentally the Shanghai folks call these sort of things Soochow tubs. It would be interesting to know what name the Soochow folks have for them. Perhaps they call them Hongkong baths. Well, anyhow as I was saying, Janet had to take one of the boys to the dentist to have a nerve maltreated, so Mrs. Macpherson was raised to the dignity of purchasing agent of the Shanghai

Soochow tub for the three long years she turned out, though, as Willie Macpherson says, "it's a day and stuffed some cotton wool into his dishevelled molar." Wi' that Janet thought she would be in time for the sale after all, so after Willie had drawn his next Saturday's pocket money in advance and had made a bee line for the pictures, off she goes to the auction. When she got there the place was full but there was no sign of the Lady Macpherson. Janet saw from the catalogue that there were still a few numbers off the item she was interested in so she felt as proud as if she had won a Marathon and in the meantime kept her weather eye open for the appearance of Mrs. Macpherson, doubtless moralising at the same time about the unfaithfulness of her sex and my friend's wife in particular. Bye and bye the auctioneer came to the bath-tub item and after the first volley of bids, chiefly from the representatives of the Wellington Street Furniture Guild, the game settled down to a singles match between Janet and an unknown voice well in the front of the audience. Janet was game till the score was "23" all, then in a moment of sanity she reneged and the other dark horse won by a 50 cent length. Janet hung on till the sale was finished in order to get her delivery order when much to her surprise Mrs. Macpherson appeared as from nowhere. She was in fine fettle, had spent the whole afternoon unconsented in a big armchair facing the auctioneer and was so glad she managed to secure the Shanghai white elephant for the length of \$23.50 before I got it? That was not the end of that when it was got home Janet discovered that it was cracked! It was finally inserted in the front garden as a gold fish pond till our front retaining wall contracted dropsy and the P.W.D. men came and pointed out that the water leaking from the bath was likely to cause the house to collapse. The bath was then disintegrated, chopped up and made into gravel for the path in front of the house. The pro rata surfacing cost per square yard of that piece of roadway is the highest in the Colony to this day.

But men are just as bad as the womenfolks at auctions. I mind fine o' Macpherson being hypnotised at a sale once and afterwards bringing home a kitchen table, a peacock feather fan and a near-silver jam dish, minus a lid. Mrs. Mac, when she got a 150th second exposure at the peacock's feathers, promptly threw a fit and as quickly passed on the bed luck to the wash amah. The table was found to be too big for the kitchen, but was excellent kindling for all that, and by the time a quotation was secured for a new lid for the jam dish the dollar had gone up so high, that it had to be pressed into service as a receptacle for one of Mrs. Macpherson's consumptive maiden-hair ferns.

Aye, we'll soon be into the dog days again, lad, when the newspapers will have nothing more exciting than the smells at Causeway Bay and the street noises to mull over and when a review of the latest of the "Garden of Eden" theories will prove a veritable Godsend to the Editor awarried wi' cutting stale reprint out of the Home papers and of issuing portentous platitudes appertaining to the financial future of the German Government. Of course this year we have the Peace Celebrations to look forward to which should mean some good copy for the papers. Then we've still got the Memorial on hand like a sore thumb which by the look of things is going to take a long time to settle, unless of course in the meantime the Committee is getting the plans of the Memorial Hospital ready so as to get right through wi' the business when they get the word. But what I would like to know is just how the choice of this Peace Memorial is to be settled. Is the new Governor to have the final say-so or are we to have a vote in the matter? It's a ticklish business, mind I'm telling ye. Then to prove the old saying "That it never rains but it pours" there's a subscription open now for funds to erect a statue of our late Governor. I never was very keen on erecting statues for living folks anyway, for a man might very well live for twenty years after and in the meantime cultivate a set of side whiskers or write an autobiography and thus make it very awkward for the sculptor as well as the folk that put it up. At the same time it must be very embarrassing for the original

statue to have to be put in a corner in a museum or to be a living monument in the way of breaking the peace. Commandment "Of course it's different in different cases." Henry's got to be put in a corner to come back here, anyway. Macpherson and I nearly fell out the other night over this business. Trust a Highlandman to have a long and vicious memory. He just fair disgusted me wi' his talk of a fountain wi' Tytan water to serve as a permanent memorial and a perpetual reminder of an unwell man's ill thought-out speech. The man that never makes a mistake isn't worth a curse anyway and you believe me the worst kind o' mistake you can ever make is to cultivate the habit o' thinking wi' your tongue. Our late Governor put in something like forty years o' hard work in this Colony and if for nothing else but that he was the first Hongkong trained Cadet to fill the Governorship he deserves a memorial o' some sort in the place where he held office so long. I've seen statues at Home put up for nonentities whose sole pretension to the honour was because they had held office for a dog's watch and had collected money for the village hospital. Mind ye I've said hard things and I've thought harder things still of our late Governor, for he was a dogmatic man in his day, and had at times as much tact in his composition as there is brotherly love among the newspapers here. Aye, cultivate tact, Alick. It will demolish a barbed wire temper quicker than high explosives. Some men can be driven, most men can be led, but once in a while you come across a man who won't be either driven or led. Then you've got to use tact. Wi' Macpherson I've got to use a mixture o' all three, which is the next best thing to doing his own thinking for him. Sir Henry made one or two slips in the hindmost but we know now how that came about and it'll become us to be churlish and keep up spite. Our turn will come some day. Whenever we sneer at another's fault we reveal a fault of our own. Not only that. You cannot belittle others without making yourself small. And mean. And unmanly. And scurvy. And altogether contemptible. The sneering habit is the worst form of conceit. Aye more, the sneerer is a bragger without the courage to brag openly. All men are good—good for something, or good for nothing. The good for nothings never have statues erected to their memory anyway.and what he told me about the waste in Mesopotamia was enough to make one wish he were a Bolshevik for a bit, and incidentally made it easier to understand where the seven million pounds went to that they gaily and daily spent at the latter end of the war. For the last three years the country has been dissipating its resources and piling up debt out of capital. Now that the war is over, the Old Country has to meet interest and incidentally at the same time—earn its living. From the way they're going on at the moment they look as if they're going to make an unholy mess of things and goodness alone knows what would have happened if the Government hadn't called in the assistance of business people to help them to get on with the job. Aye, during the war if it hadn't been for the business heads of private enterprises the Government would have been a bursted flush. And that reminds me that our one-horse Government here think that as a post-war development they'll try their hand at running a public utility in the shape of the Kowloon Trams. I would have thought that from the way they handled our one and only railway, the most expensive in the world, that the fact would have soaked in by now that Civil Servants, by reason of their peculiar training, are the last people on earth to handle a profit-making undertaking. I wouldn't give some of them a peanut stall to run. It has been proved time and again that control by the State of any given enterprise usually results in waste and maladministration. Goodness knows it's had enough now, but think of the mental pay we would be spooned wi' if we had a Government-run newspaper here. A dividend-making concern is of much greater value to a Government than its own concern if run at a loss, mind I'm telling ye. Take the French and the Australian railways if ye want an example. They're far behind the private railways of England and America, but their service, organisation, solicitation, cleanliness, prices and profits.

Yours truly,
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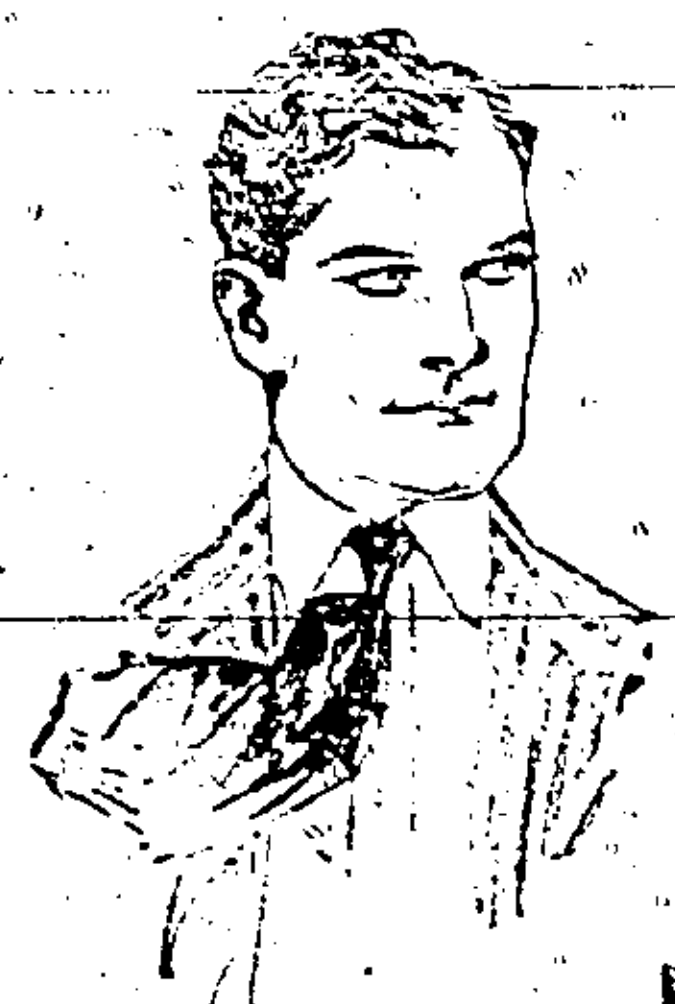
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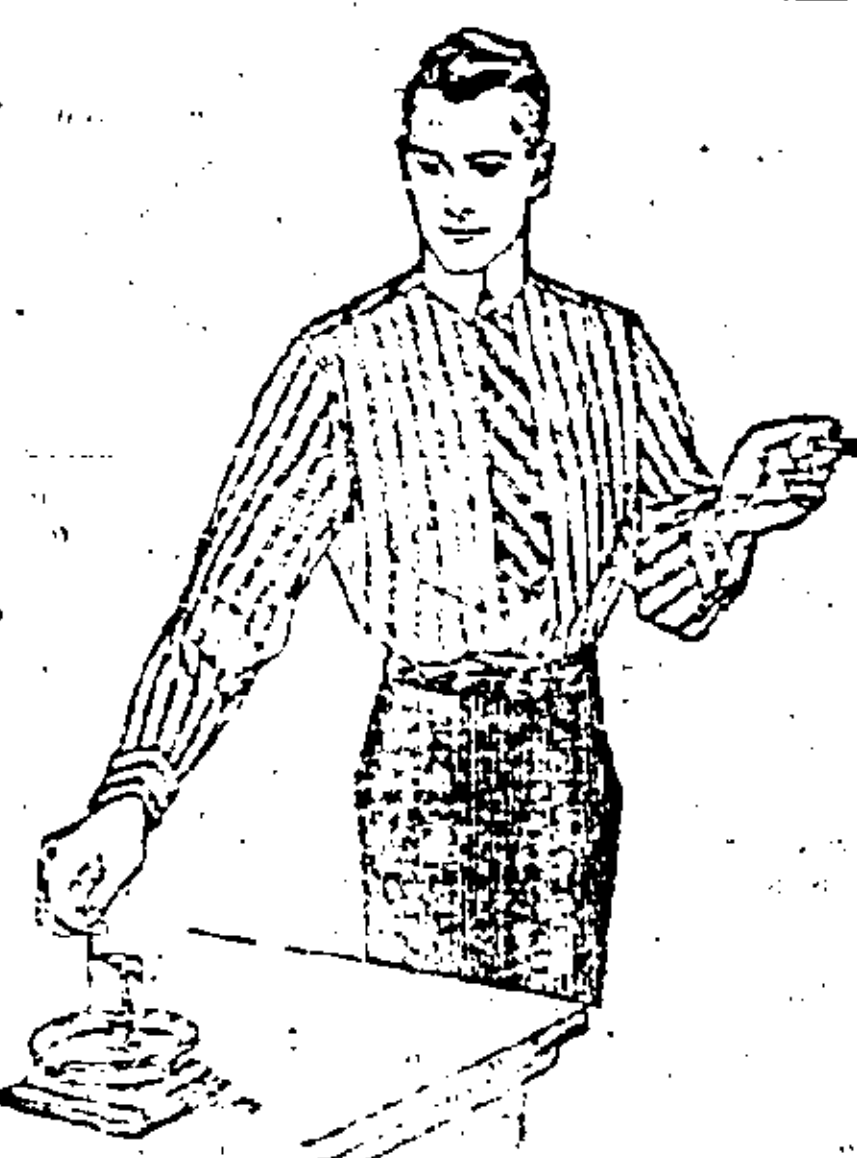
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CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE PROPOSED STATUE.

Sir.—You must admit that the majority of Hongkong is against using public ground for the erection of any statues. To the average Britisher the word statue always reminds him of the Unter den Linden.

During the late Governor's term of office the Peak became a network of water pipes so that the upper classes might enjoy a constant supply of clean drinking water.

Now, Sir, kindly turn your view over to San-Sui-Pu and see the thousands of carpenters engaged on building craft of every description, ocean-going vessels and others, also many other industries employing many thousands of hard working, good citizens, and yet these families are compelled to dip the bucket into filthy wells alongside the foot-paths.

How not these little children as much right to be free of disease and death as those that live on the Peak? These people live only ten minutes' walk from the public ferry and their condition of living is a scandal to any government.

There can be no excuse as they live under the Union Jack and that means at the present day equal treatment for rich and poor.

The people have begged for public conveniences—A tunnel through the Peak, a bridge, a network of tramways at Kowloon, a pipe line to the above district.

No Sir, no statue; at least let us forget.

Your etc.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Hongkong, May 9, '19.
[What our correspondent appears to overlook is that the proposed statue to Sir Henry May is to be provided by public subscription; not from the rates.—Ed. H.K.T.]

HOME FOOTBALL.

Matches played on March 22th resulted as follows:—

INTERNATIONAL.

Scotland 2 Ireland 1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Heart of Mid. 3 Clyde 0
Third Lanark 4 Hibernians 2
Ayr United 1 Rangers 1
Celtic 2 Queen's Park 0
Falkirk 2 Motherwell 3
Hamilton A.C. 1 Clydebank 3
Kilmarnock 0 Morton 1
Patrick Thos. 0 Airdrieonians 1
St. Mirren 2 Dumbarton 0

LANCASHIRE LEAGUE.

Blackpool 5 Southport V. 0
Burnley 1 Stoke 2
Bury 0 Manchester U. 2
Everton 3 Rochdale 1
Manches. City 1 Bolton Wand. 2
Oldham Ath. 1 Preston N.E. 2
Port Vale 3 Blackburn R. 2
Stockport Co. 2 Liverpool 1

MIDLAND LEAGUE.

Bradford City x Bradford City x
Grimsby Town 1 Coventry City 1
Leeds City 3 Huddersfield 0
Leicester F. 5 Notts County 1
Lincoln City 1 Hull City 2
Notts Forest 1 Birmingham 3
Rotherham C. 5 Barnsley 2
Shef. Wednes. 0 Sheffield Un. 2
X Match off.

LONDON COMBINATION.

Chelsea 1 Tottenham H. 2
Arsenal 3 West Ham Un. 2
Crystal Pal. 2 Brentford 3
Millwall Ath. 1 Clapton Or 1
Q.P. Rangers 0 Fulham 1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

P W L D Goals
Rangers 31 24 3 5 74 16 51
Celtic 29 21 2 6 57 20 48
Morton 31 17 5 9 72 35 43
Ayr United 32 15 10 7 61 50 37
Falkirk 30 15 10 5 55 40 35
Motherwell 30 12 8 10 45 36 34
Heart of Mid. 30 13 10 7 51 45 33
Kilmarnock 32 13 12 7 59 56 33
Third Lanark 31 11 11 9 55 50 31
Queen's Park 28 12 11 5 53 50 29
Clydebank 30 10 12 8 47 60 28
Airdrieonians 30 8 12 10 39 45 26
St. Mirren 30 8 12 10 35 50 26
Hamilton 30 9 16 5 43 69 24
Acad. 30 7 17 6 43 63 20
Falkirk 31 6 18 7 44 63 19
Dumbarton 28 4 16 6 30 47 15
Hibernians 29 4 23 2 24 81 10

NOTICE.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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ANOTHER OLD CHINA HAND.

RETIREMENT OF MAJOR MACDONALD.

With the departure of Major Macdonald, who left for Home on the Empress or Russia, yesterday, the Colony loses another of its oldest residents. Major Macdonald, who has been the recipient of many tokens of the esteem in which he was held in Colony, since it became generally known that he was leaving for good, arrived in Hongkong 41 years ago to take up the position of third engineer of the s.s. Eldorado, a Jardine steamer plying between China coast ports. He remained with Jardine's for eleven years after which he joined the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, in 1869, as head foreman superintending engineer, later occupying the post of acting work engineer in the same firm.

In 1896 Major Macdonald, with Mr. J. W. Kinghorn, started in business as a firm of surveyors and consulting engineers and has carried on in that business ever since. In this connection Major Macdonald has been closely associated with some of the most important engineering and constructional schemes in Hongkong and neighbouring ports, during the past twenty years. In 1905 he superintended the erection of the Standard Oil Company's installation at Canton, supplying all material and erecting the tanks. In the same year he supervised the dredging of the three barriers on the Canton river, namely the Tai Shok, the Cambridge and the Whampoa barriers. Many of the workshops erected at that time at Taikoo Docks were also supervised by Major Macdonald and also the building of the jetties and entrances to the slipways. He also supplied the material and built the signal station and lookout tower for the Chinese Maritime Customs at Canton in addition to three wharves. The lighthouses at Sampan Chow and Swahway were also erected under the supervision of Major Macdonald and later he was again called upon by the Standard Oil Company to build a wharf at Lai Chi Kok, likewise by the Asiatic Petroleum Company for the building of a wharf at Tai Kok Sui.

In Hongkong, Major Macdonald was responsible for the erection of Blake Pier, the founding of the Kowloon Engineering Works and the construction of many lighters and launches. Born at Lanark in 1858, Major Macdonald is 71 years of age. He has been connected with the local Yokohama

teer Corps for over 30 years and was also a prominent Freemason, occupying the Chair of Zealand Lodge in Jubilee year (1896). We wish him every happiness in his well-earned retirement.

RECENT ARMED ROBBERY.

EIGHT ARRESTS MADE.

Six men and two women suspected of having been concerned in the armed robbery on No. 178, Des Vœux Road Central which took place on Saturday last, have been arrested by the Police in the first floor of No. 262, Queen's Road Central.

Two toy pistols were also found in the house. They are believed to have been used by the suspected men as instruments of frightfulness in their activities.

PORTUGUESE CRUISER IN HARBOUR.

A new-comer in port is the Portuguese cruiser Patria. A salute of 21 guns was accorded her this morning. The Patria is a third-class cruiser and has been stationed in Macao for many years. She has come to Hongkong in order to go into dry dock, to have the bottom cleaned. She is a very old boat, and was built in Lisbon. She is commanded by Senhor Mariano de Carvalho and expects to be in Hongkong till Tuesday, after which she returns to her station.

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S.S.	leave Hongkong	Due Marseilles	Due London
NEURALIA	28th May, noon	—	—

FOR BOMBAY.

HEJAZ	—	due Bombay about 22nd May	—
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FOR CALCUTTA via STRAITS & RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR | end of May | due Calcutta, June.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO- Tamba M. {MON., 12th

HAMA T. 12,510 May at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO- Tango Maru {SAT., 24th

HAMA T. 13,560 May at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI & KOBE Shidzuka M. {SATUR., 17th

LONDON & Antwerp via S'pore, T. 12,530 May at noon.

Penang, Colombo, Suez and Kaga Maru {SATUR., 31st

Port-Said T. 12,300 May at noon.

MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam- Aki Maru {WED., 21st

boanga, Thursday Is., Town- T. 14,930 May at 11 a.m.

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NEW YORK via Japan T. 14,930 {TUESDAY, 27th May.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

DAMAGED MOTOR.

The Esperanza (the American motor schooner), Messrs. Cornabe, Eckford & Co. agents, which is in port at Dairen had her motor damaged while at sea and will have it repaired at the hands of the experts of the Kawasaki Dockyard & Co. The repairs are expected to take a fortnight or so. She will load something like 75,000 cub. ft. or 1,500 odd tons of bean oil for Antwerp for Messrs. Wassard & Co. (Messrs. Thompson, Hannam & Co. local agents).

MYSTERIOUS WHARF FIRES.

The mystery enveloping the successive outbreaks of fire in the open storage ground on the Dairen Wharves is deepening. There is little doubt left as to their incendiary origins. The opinion that the produce storage is set on fire by means of a time fuse applied by men closely associated with the Wharf compound, whose presence in the ground rouses no suspicion, is becoming more strengthened. The engine spark theory has long been dismissed as impossible. Just before the outbreak of the last fire on the 24th, one shifting engine was pulling a train of 16 goods cars all loaded with produce just arrived from the interior and the engine had to fly for safety just as the fire started. In the last (fifteenth) fire two storage blocks of Nos. 20 and 19 were practically reduced to ashes. The Railway Wharf management, immediately after the successive fires on the 7th and 10th ult., transferred the control of the watchmen's staff to the Freight Section, and three watchmen are assigned to every two storage blocks or 300 tubs of storage. The last fire demonstrated the complete inadequacy of the open space of 48 feet left between any two storage blocks as a preventive against the spread of fire, especially when there is a fresh wind. The flames in the last fire were carried over two full blocks and stopped only at the seashore.

CHINA COAST GAZETTE.

Mr. P. A. Watson has been appointed second officer, Feiching. Mr. C. Timbrell, second engineer. Tungwah, has gone second engineer, Kwangtuh. Mr. W. Henderson, from leave, has gone second officer, Loongwo. Mr. V. J. Lawrence, second officer, Loongwo, is on reserve. Mr. J. Grey, supernumerary chief officer, Tuckwo, has gone chief officer same ship. Mr. R. Pote-Hunt, chief officer, Tuckwo, is on reserve. Mr. H. Gresham, supernumerary second officer, Hopsang, is on reserve. Mr. J. Bullen, second officer, Kwongsang, has gone second officer, Tuckwo. Mr. H. Anderson, second officer, Kweichow, has gone chief officer, Singan. Mr. E. M. Gellie, acting chief officer, Singan, has gone second officer, Kweichow. Mr. G. Maitland, chief engineer, Chinkiang, is on leave. Mr. H. George, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Chinkiang. Mr. R. Thorburn, second engineer, Tungchow, has gone second engineer, Hsin Peking. Mr. D. O. Tilburn, third engineer, Sinking, has gone second engineer, Tungchow. Captain W. J. Collom, of the Hoiming, has gone master. Wahan, Captain J. Watson, from leave, has gone master, Hoiming. Captain F. H. Hamblin, of the Wahan, has gone master, Pakwo. Mr. R. Adamson, chief officer, Hoiming, has gone chief officer, Sanning. Mr. J. Cartwright, chief officer, Sanning, has gone chief officer, Hoiming. Captain B. Griffiths, of the Roturua, has resigned. Captain W. B. Paton, of the Tehshing, has resigned. Mr. L. D. Kearney, chief officer, Tehshing, is on reserve. Mr. W. J. Rawlins, chief officer, Roturua, has gone master, Tehshing. Mr. F. Berkeley, chief officer, Changon, has resigned. Shipping and Engineering.

OBSCENE FILMS FORBIDDEN.

An Osaka paper says: Kaniyama and Hidechika, two cinema photographers, and others, were arrested in connection with the manufacture of obscene films and selling them to households of respectable social standing. A search being instituted by detectives 17 duplicates of the films are said to have been discovered, but many more still remain to be hunted up. It is suspected that some of these films have found their way into Tokyo households of good standing. It is not quite clear whether it is regarded as a greater offence to sell obscene films to "good families" than to "bad ones," or whether the statements indicate the degeneracy of the race.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Kwangse	11th May at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chinhua	13th May at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	13th May at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Tean	13th May at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	14th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	15th May at noon.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	17th May at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	18th May at d'light.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'SIN	Kueichow	19th May at noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	19th May at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via

Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong May 9, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjibodas	Java	18th May	22nd May	Java
Tjilatjap	Java	24th May	24th May	Japan
Tjimasoeck	Java	24th May	28th May	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Telephone No. 1574. York Building.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Leaving.

Haihong..... J. W. Evans | FRI. 9th May at 2 p.m.

Haitan..... A. H. Stewart | THURS. 15th May at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN	Chipsing	Sun., 11th May at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Tues., 13th May at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatsing	Tues., 13th May at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 14th May at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Wingsang	Fri., 16th May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every two days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi and other ports.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer, leaving on date shown and every 1st and 15th of each month.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kien, Jassien, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dattu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Watsai and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

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BLUE FUNNEL LINE

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June 7th.

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Agents.

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LIMITED

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

VIA

Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	8 May	29 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA	29 May	16 June
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	26 June	14 July
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	9 July	30 July
EMPRESS OF ASIA	24 July	11 Aug.
MONTEAGLE	2 Aug.	26 Aug.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	21 Aug.	8 Sept.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	18 Sept.	6 Oct.

"FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPE"

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Gold \$491.00
EMPRESS OF ASIA	—
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Gold \$436.00
MONTEAGLE	—

Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage fares, millage and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries of ships and descriptive literature apply to
P. D. BUTTERFIELD,
General Agent, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading to Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West India, apply to
J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

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THE "SUNSHINE BELT."

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" 21st May.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" —

S.S. "ECUADOR" —

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attention of passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION,
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore
and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" 20th May. (Call Marseilles).
"ANDES MARU" Monday, 2nd June
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through
Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"KASADO MARU" Sunday, 11th May.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,
DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" 25th May.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.
"KASADO MARU" Sunday, 11th May.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"SHISEN MARU" Sunday, 11th May.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCK-
LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"NANKIN MARU" Sunday, 1st June.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEP-
LUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE,
YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"AFRICA MARU" 22nd May.
HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"DAITOKU MARU" Friday, 8th May.
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers
have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon
passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon
Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.
TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 8th May.
KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 11th May.
JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YAKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"KOFUKU MARU" Sunday, 11th May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.
YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1
NANYO MARU No. 2
NANYO MARU No. 3
SODECAURA MARU.
KYODO MARU No. 13
TAMON MARU No. 1
ASOSAN MARU.
CHEIAN MARU.

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BANGKOK
and/or
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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast,
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S.S. "WINDBER"

SAILS FOR
SAN FRANCISCO—MAY 10th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMERS. SAILING DATE.
"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... about May, 22nd.
"BESSIE DOLLAR" ... about June, 24th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States
or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to:—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 793.
THIRD FLOOR " 792.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 14th May to:—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon
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Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

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Agents.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR STRAITS AND LONDON

The S.S. "BENCLEUCH"

will be despatched as above on or about May 20th, 1919.

For Freight apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Despatched.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Tientsin	Shipshing	J. M. Co.	11, May
Japan Ports	Kofuku M.	O. S. K.	11, May
Genoa	Kasado M.	O. S. K.	11, May
Shanghai	Dilwara	P. & O.	11, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Kwangse	B. & S.	11, May
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	11, May
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen	O. S. K.	11, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	11, May
Swatow and Bangkok	Chichua	B. & S.	12, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	12, May
Bombay via Ports	Kaifuku M.	N. Y. K.	12, May
Shanghai	Tean	B. & S.	12, May
Straits and Calcutta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	13, May
Shanghai	Choyasang	J. M. Co.	13, May
Swatow and Singapore	Linan	B. & S.	13, May
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	14, May
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	14, May
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	15, May
Manila	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	16, May
Haiphong	Chenan	B. & S.	17, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Kueichow	B. & S.	18, May
Weihsatwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Sinkiang	B. & S.	19, May
Shanghai	Thibodas	J.C.J. L.	22, May
Java	Thilapap	J.C.J. L.	24, May
Japan	Tjmancock	J.C.J. L.	28, May
Shanghai			

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The American & Manchurian Line
S.S. TITABOEM left New York for
Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on the
4th March, and may be expected to arrive
at this port on the 20th May.

The R.M.S. EMERALD OF JAPAN
left from Kobe, May 8th, and is due at
Nagasaki on May 8th.

The T.E.K. is in receipt of telegraphic
advice that the S.S. SHINYO MARU
arrived at Yokohama April 27th, and will
leave that Port for Hongkong on May
1st, being due here May 14th.

The F. & O. S. DILWARA left Singa-
pore for this Port on the 4th instant, with
the outward English Mail, and is due
here on the 9th instant at about noon.

Telegraphic advice from the Pacific
Mail Co.'s Manila Office states that
the S.S. ARIZONA left that Port on
Thursday afternoon, and will arrive here
on Friday, 9th.

NOTICES.

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NON-SKIDS

FOR PRICES
AND PARTICULARS
Apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
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KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	111' top bottom	18'	1st	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	171'	74'	15' 11"	2nd	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	181'	68' 11"	15'	3rd	
Pratt Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	181'	74'	15'	4th	
SAIKOKESSU					
Campbell Dock	264'	11'	18'	5th	
ARKHOLME					
Howe Dock	271'	45'	15'	6th	
Lowest Dock	271'	45'	15'	7th	

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. K. 55.

TOWN OFFICE,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 30 Hongkong.

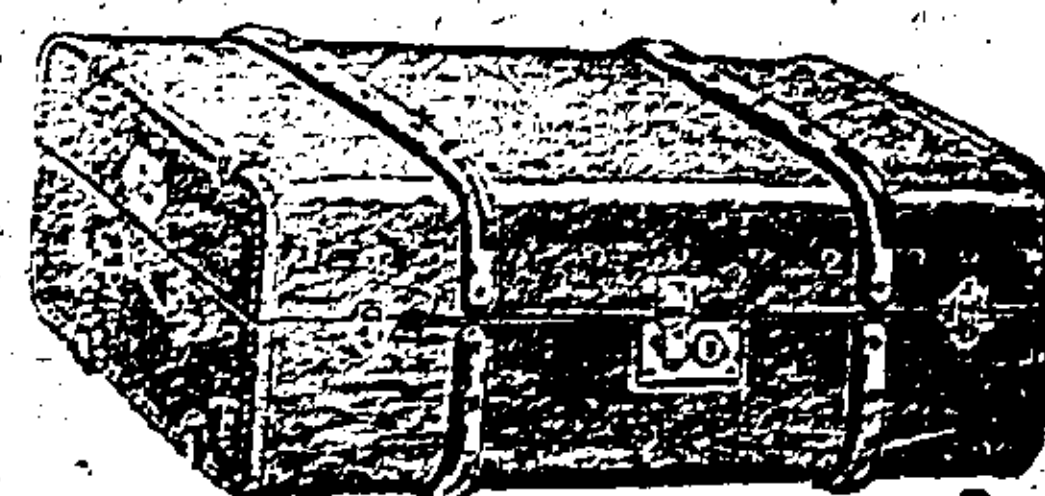
Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

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IF YOU ARE PLANNING FOR A VACATION TRIP, OR IF YOU ARE GOING HOME ON FURLOUGH

BE SURE TO GET A



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LIGHT, HANDY AND MADE OF THE BEST QUALITY

INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK CORDIALLY INVITED.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Tel-
grams are lying here:—

Chamho, Taifong Hotel, from
Amoy (two).
Fooktonzchan, Limmoontong,
from Amoy.
Sayenggiaptong, fourth story
Pingla Central Market, from
Amoy.
Sweetsee Co., Canton Road,
from Amoy.
Yeeching, from Kobe.

c/o Onwuntenpan Tsushoyoko,

from Osaka.

Masakata Nakano, c/o N. Y. K.

8, Kings Building, from Tokio.

Satahakupan, Hee Mingkee

West Camp, from Tokio.

Edward W. Murphy, Pacific

Mail, from Los Angeles.

Winglingloo, from Kobe.

Singkee Waisang, 24 Con-

naught Road Central, from Kobe.

Ashang, from San Francisco.

Yanhsinglong Central, from

Yokohama.

Chinmeisang Chungping, from

Shanghai.

Weatherwax, from Shanghai.

T. KRING.

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 2, 1919.

Eastern Extension Australasia

& China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams

lying in the E. E. Telegraph

Office at Hongkong:—

Ashang, from San Francisco.

Hoyas, from New York.

Mask, Carlton Hotel, from

Manila.

Shastry, passenger, Chakras

c/o Jardines, from Calcutta.

Watkins, from Soerabaya.

KOWLOON NOTES.

The annual golf competition between the Kowloon Cricket Club golf section and the United Service Recreation Club will commence at 9.45 a.m. on Sunday at King's Park. In the morning singles will be played and in the afternoon the foursomes. The visiting team and members of the Club will be entertained to tiffin by the K. C. C.

The teams will be as follow—
A TEAM.

D. J. Mackenzie v Dr. Lindsay Woods.

V. McLiddell v R. E. Lindsett.
J. Jack v F. A. Redmond.
J. Hyde v Lt. Col. Coles.
A. Morrison v Capt. Lucy.
H. Overy v J. W. Franks.
D. G. Nicoll v F. Claxton.
J. Parkes v Dr. J. W. Smalley.

B. TEAM.

W. W. Page v Lt. Col. Taylor.
W. J. Owens v C. Thorne.
W. Robinson v Capt. Gray.
J. H. Mead v Dr. Murray.
J. S. McIntosh v Lieut. Sutherland.

G. W. Avenall v Lieut. Thomas.
K. R. Macaskill v G. A. Woodcock.

In the final of the Hard Court Tennis League between the K. C. C. and the Y. M. C. A. the latter secured the honours by a good margin, the scores being 58 games to 41. Mead and Hobbs might have reduced the margin had not Mead sustained a pretty hard blow on the side of his head by a rather fast ball which seemed somewhat to put him off his game.

The annual outing given to the children of the Sunday School attached to St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, will take place on Saturday, the picnic being held at Tai-po, where bathing and other pastimes will be indulged in on the fine beach. Special carriages will be arranged for by the kindness of the K. C. C. and parents of the children will be heartily welcomed to join the party.

Although the Kowloon Peace Celebrations Committee is really a sub-committee of the Hongkong body, there is likely to be a good deal of friendly rivalry in connection with decorations and the like between the inhabitants of the island and the dwellers on the peninsula. Already the energetic members of the sub-committee representing Kowloon have been busy experimenting in decorative effects. The Kowloon-Canton railway station will, of course, form an important vantage place for a good display, and sample decorations have been visible here for the past week which is indicative of the enthusiasm of those who have this important business in hand. We would emphasize that these trials as to colour scheme are merely tentative. The real thing will be a much more gorgeous affair and nothing such as would justify a certain gentleman's remark, when referring to the temporary effort, that the members of the sub-committee appeared kindly to have lent some of their lurid coloured and cast-off pyjamas as substitutes for banners for the "trial trip."

The statement that a new Masonic Lodge for Kowloon is about to be erected and that in connection with this a war memorial in the shape of a Hall to be called the Kitchener Hall should be combined with the new Lodge, although not incorrect, is rather putting the cart before the horse. The Lodge has no funds at present to build a new Temple, but that new premises will have to be arranged for sooner or later is a fact, since the present building is to be pulled down. It would be more correct to say that should Kowloon's war memorial take the form of a public hall, the Lodge would probably be ready to help defray upkeep expenses by renting a portion of such a hall for the new Temple. There is no doubt that a public hall for Kowloon would be a great asset, for there is nowhere at present in which to hold public functions.

The Nathan Road Roller Skating Rink has been removed from the vicinity from which it gained its name, and evening practices take place as usual in Salisbury Road. Roller skating for children (and for grown-ups for that matter) is a very healthy exercise and we would be the last to seek to deprive the youngsters of their innocent pleasure. The pastime seems to be very popular in Kowloon and since there is plenty of open space it does not seem unreasonable to suggest that a playground suitable for this form of recreation should be provided which would serve the double object of providing a safe place for the children to indulge in their play and remove an annoyance to the public.

CHINESE RICE DEALERS' MEMORIAL.

COMPLAINT AGAINST NUISANCE.

The Chinese rice dealers, we hear, are memorialising the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, on the subject of the nuisance caused by the Praya. They point out that the nuisance has recently become acute. The *modus operandi* of these thieves is to cut the rice bags with a sharp knife while they are being conveyed from the lighter to the godown. The culprit who cuts the bag takes good care to disappear immediately while another gang arrives on the scene to collect the rice that has dropped. These gentry of the thieving fraternity, it is pointed out, belong to a Guild, and number 800.

On the Praya, between Connaught Road and Kennedy Town, it is a common thing to see thieves slashing rice bags while they are being carried by the coolies and the scramble that results for collecting the rice that trickles down.

DAY BY DAY.

Telegraphic communication with Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking and other places in North China is totally interrupted. Telegrams are being posted daily from Shanghai.

A Chinese was yesterday arrested on the Hau Tak Wharf by the Indian watchman of the On Lee who discovered a bag of sulphur in the man's possession. Mr. Lindsay to-day fined the Chinese \$25, or, as an alternative, three months' hard labour.

Some 116 tael of illicit opium have been seized by the Police during the last few days. Three Chinese who attempted to smuggle the drug out of the Colony were arrested, and to-day brought before Mr. R. O. Hutchison. Fines to the total amount of \$950 were inflicted.

Sergeant Willis arrested a Chinese near the Public Gardens a few days ago. The man had two pieces of clothing wrapped up in a handkerchief. The clothing had evidently been put out to dry, as it was still in a wet condition, and it was this fact that aroused the Sergeant's suspicions that the clothing had been stolen. The Chinese later admitted the theft and took Sergt. Willis to a house where enquiries were made which established that the clothing belonged to two Chinese women. This morning the Chinese told Mr. R. E. Lindsell that he was out of work, and being destitute he committed the theft. Inspector Brazil stated that the man was an electrician and had been employed at the Naval Yard for nine years. The Magistrate sentenced the man to 14 days' hard labour and gave him the option of \$20 fine.

The routine of the Police Courts sometimes proves to be very tiresome. This fact was found out by Mr. A. R. F. Raven, architect, when he attended in Court this morning in connection with a building case in which he was interested. As his case had not come to its turn to be dealt with by the Magistrate, he thought he could while the time away by reading the latest news from a morning newspaper. He therefore took out the paper and was soon deeply engrossed in its contents. The dignity of the Court—and of the Bench—felt itself slightly by this breach of Court etiquette; and Mr. R. E. Lindsell, as the custodian of this dignity, was naturally piqued. Mr. Raven, in the interest he found in the paper, was blissfully oblivious of the rising storm of which he was the unwitting agent. He was made aware of it only when the Magistrate said: "The Police Court is not the place to read daily newspapers." Mr. Raven: "I am sorry. I did not know it was against the rule of the Court." Calm again prevailed with the giving of this explanation.

With regard to the rumour that Torres Building in Kimberly Road, Kowloon, has been purchased by the Military Authorities for military quarters, we learn that there is no truth in the statement. The Military Authorities have not purchased or have any intention of purchasing the houses referred to.

KIRKEE MEN BACK.

NEW INDIAN REGIMENT FOR HONGKONG.

Considerable interest centered in the arrival of the B. I. S. Dilwara to-day, since by that steamer there arrived eight of the original number of Hongkong men who were sent to Kirkee, namely Sergeant Findlay Smith (in charge) and Privates J. C. Finch, Turner, K. B. Reid, Bulmer Johnson, Macdonald, C. C. Stark and F. Mead.

The men embarked at Bombay and came straight on to Hongkong, calling at Colombo and Singapore on the way, but they were unable to go ashore at either place, owing to their forming a guard over eight Russians who were taken prisoners in Persia and had been segregated in India for some time and are now on their way back to Russia.

Before the Kirkees can land in Hongkong they must be relieved by another guard for the Russians. After that, they will be allowed to go to their homes and will probably be called upon to attend Military Headquarters to-morrow for formal demobilisation. They all appear to be in the best of health and are unanimous in their expressions of satisfaction at getting back to Hongkong.

The monotony of Kirkee was relieved for Privates Reid, Stark, Finch and Macdonald, who were given 20 minutes' notice to proceed from Kirkee to Bombay in charge of a Lewis gun to take part in quelling the disturbances there, and Privates Brook and Hughes just missed returning with the other men owing to their being sent to Amritsar also for the purpose of assisting in keeping order. The Indian troops have remained absolutely loyal and as an instance of their enthusiasm it was related by one of the Kirkee men that a Gurkha Regiment had been sent to a certain town where rioting and disturbances had taken place and to show their eagerness to be allowed to get to work they fired their rifles through the roofs of the carriages during the time they were waiting to be formed up in the usual manner.

The men were accommodated in twelve decks on the Dilwara, but since they have been used to roughing it, they managed to make themselves fairly comfortable and they are none the worse for their experiences, although life in India the circumstances in which they found themselves offered no inducement for longer residence than necessary.

There arrived also on the Dilwara the 22nd Punjab which are to relieve the 18th Infantry in Hongkong. The Regiment consists of over 800 men and they have come straight from Rawalpindi. The officers attached to the regiment are Lt. Col. E. Clementi Smith (in command), Major H. Greenaway, Captains Midlemus, Leslie Smith, C. T. Johnson and F. Boardillon, Lieutenants C. Cordon, M. C. Carey, Bygate, Jones, Lees, Morton and Captain Sen Gupta, (M.O.). Major Cassel was on board to receive the officers.

The latest scheme on foot by local amateur actors is the production of "Alice in Wonderland." Nothing definite has yet been arranged.

THE "TELEGRAPH"

THE FEATURE PAPER

LOOK OUT

On MONDAYS for

"CURRENT COIN"

On TUESDAYS for

"AN ISLANDER'S DIARY"

On WEDNESDAYS for

"MODERN MODES"

On THURSDAYS for

"MUSICAL JOTTINGS"

On FRIDAYS for

"ROBBIE'S LETTER"

On SATURDAYS for the

"PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT"

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.

Note the day on which you

favor to feature appears.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	\$693 1/4
sa.	690/692 1/2
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	\$500
North Chinas	\$320
Unions	\$1100
Yangtzes	\$260
Far Easterns	\$25
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires	\$160
H. K. Fires	\$330
Shipping.	
Douglases	\$84
Steamboats	\$21 1/2
Indos (Pref.)	\$32
Indos (Def.)	\$153
Shells	\$172 1/2
Ferries	\$36
Refineries.	
Sugars	\$157 1/4
Malabons	\$35
Mining.	
Kailans	\$50/-
Langkats	
Shanghai Loans	C. b. t. 19
Shai Explorations	
Rauhs	2 1/4
Trochols	42/6
Urals	40/-
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	\$97
K. Docks	\$153
Shai Docks	b. t. 125 sa. 125/6
N. Engineerings	sa. t. 24
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	\$107
H.K. Hotels	\$100
Land Invest.	b. b. 107
H. phreys Est.	\$8
K. loon Lands	\$42
L. Reclamations	\$175
West Points	\$71
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	\$235
Kung Yiks	t. 32
Lau Kung Mows	n. t. 170
Orientalis	n. t. 91
Shai Cottons	n. t. 177
Yangtzeopos	n. t. 11 1/2
Miscellaneous.	
Green Islands	b. \$74
China Borneos	b. \$12 1/4
C. L. Borneos	b. \$5 old b. 1.05 new
China Providents	b. \$74
Dairy Farms	n. \$30
H. K. Electrics	n. \$79
Macao Electrics	n. \$33 1/4
Ropes	b. \$31 1/2 sa. 32
Trams, Low Level	sa. \$74
Trams, Peak, old	b. \$8
Trams, Peak, new	b. cts. 30
Laundries	b. \$34
Steel Foundries	n. \$12
U. Waterboats	n. \$134
Watsons	sa. \$6 10/6
Wm. Powells	b. \$11 1/2
Wiseman's	b. \$28
Brit. Burmahs	b. 27/6

Hongkong, May 9, 1919.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

The report of the Board of Directors by the thirtieth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, 17th May, states—

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account available for appropriation is \$626,996.79, and four Directors recommend that this be disposed of as follows—

To pay a dividend of \$2.25 per share on 50,000 shares	\$112,500.00
To pay a bonus of 75 cents per share	45,000.00
To place to Reserve	100,000.00
To write off Plant Account for depreciation	160,000.00
To write off Property Account for depreciation	26,000.00
To write off Furniture Account for depreciation	135.95
To pay a bonus to Staff	19,545.38
To pay to staff Provident Fund	14,359.15
To carry forward to next Account	126,956.31
	\$626,996.79

Directors.—Hon. Mr. D. Landale having resigned on leaving the Colony, Mr. J. Johnstone was invited to fill the vacancy. This appointment requires the confirmation of shareholders. In accordance with the Articles of Association, Mr. A. O. Lang and Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A. who retires, but offers himself for re-election. A. O. LANG, Chairman.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Forty-sixth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Society will be held at its Head Office Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 12th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-third Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at 12.45 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-fifth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

U. S. R. CLUB.

THE Members and Subscribers are hereby notified that the monthly dances on 2nd Saturday of each month, are cancelled and that there will be no dance on Saturday, 10th May.

By order of
Hon. Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED.—European to take charge of Export Department. Thoroughly experienced men only need apply. Good prospects for suitable man. Apply 165 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Young man desires lessons in French in Canton. Apply box 164 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES

on
TUESDAY,
May 13th

and
THURSDAY,
May 15th.

NOTICES.

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, May 10th,
at 9.15 p.m.

THE BANVARD

AMERICAN MUSICAL
COMEDY COMPANY

18 ARTISTES 18
MOSTLY GIRLS.

PRESENTING THREE OF THE BIGGEST
AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES.

SAT., May 10	THE LAUGHING, DASHING "ABSURDITY"
MON., May 12	"THE SUFFRAGETTES" FULL OF FUN—GIRLS—JAZZ.
TUES., May 13	THE DREAMY, TROPICAL TREAT
WED., May 14	"HELLO, HAWAII" SIXTY LAUGHS A MINUTE.
THURS., Matinee & Night May 15.	THE INSTANTANEOUS HIT "OH, PAPA" A SCREAMING FARCE WITH MUSIC.
6	PERFORMANCES ONLY 6
MATINEE, THURSDAY, May 15th, at 5.15 p.m.	POPULAR PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.
	BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Sole Agents:
THE
CONNAUGHT
MOTOR CAR
COMPANY.

Studebaker Tel. No. 1913.
28, Des Voeux Rd.
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G.P.O. Box 444.

A Car which has won for itself a world wide
reputation for permanency of Service, Power,
Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

FOR SALE

Complete house of furniture (in first class condition) for sale at the Peak at very moderate price. Apply Box 163 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

LIVER AIDS.

Podophyllin & Taraxacum Pills.

Keep the Liver Active and the
System Free from Waste Matter.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY

32 Queen's Road Central

TELEPHONE 228

FURTHER PEACE TREATY. TERMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

A mixed arbitral Tribunal is to be established between each of the Allies and Germany, consisting of one member appointed by each of the two Governments and a President to be chosen, failing agreement, by the Council of the League of Nations, or, until this is set up, by the present President of the Swiss Federal Council. This Tribunal is to decide all disputes relating to contracts made before the date of the Treaty of Peace between the nationals of Allied States and German nationals, so far as they do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Allied or Associated Courts.

Industrial Property.—Rights in industrial, literary and artistic property are re-established, but subject, in the case of German-owned rights, to the effect of the special war measures of the Allies. The right of imposing on German patents and copyrights, conditions in the public interest, or to secure the fulfilment of Germany's obligations, is reserved. Extensions of time are given for the accomplishment of formalities for the working of patents and for securing rights under International Conventions. Except as between the United States of America and Germany, pre-war licences are cancelled, subject to the right of the old licensee to demand a new licence on terms to be specially settled, and except as between the same countries, the right to sue for any infringement committed during the war is not recognised.

Opium.—The high contracting Powers who have not signed or ratified the Opium Convention of 1912 agree to bring it into force.

SECTION 11: AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in German territory, equal treatment with German planes as to the use of German aerodromes and with most-favoured-nation planes as to internal commercial traffic in Germany. Germany agrees to accept Allied certificates of nationality, airworthiness or competency and licences, and to apply the Convention relative to aerial navigation concluded between the Allied and Associated Powers to her own aircraft over her own territory. These rules apply until 1923 unless Germany has since been admitted to the League of Nations, or to the above Convention.

SECTION 12: PORTS, WATERWAYS AND RAILWAYS.

Germany is required to grant freedom of transit and full national treatment to persons, goods, vessels, rolling stock, etc., coming from or going to any Allied or Associated State and passing in transit through German territories. Goods in transit are to be free of Customs duties. Rates of transport are to be reasonable, and no charges or facilities are to depend directly or indirectly on the flag of the vessel. Provisions are made against discrimination by control of transshipment traffic, and all kinds of indirect discrimination are prohibited.

International transport is to be expedited particularly for perishable goods. There is to be no discrimination in transport charges and facilities against Allied ports. Free zones in German ports are to be maintained and adequate facilities are to be provided for trade requirements without distinction of nationality. Only certain limited charges are permissible in free ports. The Elbe, from the junction of the Vltava and the Moldau and the Vltava below Prague, the Oder from its confluence with the Oppa, the Niemen below Grodno, and the Danube below Ulm are to be declared International, together with the portions of their affluents. Nationals' property and flags of all States are to be treated on a footing of perfect equality with the subjects, etc., of riparian States, and various conditions are imposed to ensure facilities at reasonable charges and the maintenance of navigation under the supervision of the League of Nations and of the International Commissions. These are to meet in the near future to prepare projects for the revision of existing agreements which are temporarily to remain in force. Germany to hand over, within three months from notification, a proportion of its river shipping, tugs and material.

In the case of the Danube, the former Commission is to resume its pre-war powers, but only Great Britain, France, Italy and Roumania are to be represented on it. From the point where the competence of the Commission ceases, an International Commission is to be appointed to administer the whole of the Upper Danube until a definitive statute is arrived at. Provision is also made for a deep draught Rhine-Danube Canal should it be decided to construct it within twenty-five years. The Rhine and the Moselle form the subject of a special series of clauses. The Convention of 1865 is, in general, to remain in force, with important modifications. The expanded Central Commission is to sit at Strassbourg. France to name the President. As Holland is a party to this Convention, the modifications are subject to her assent. Within three months, Germany is to hand over to France a proportion of tugs and river shipping from Rhine harbours or shares in German navigation companies, a proportion of buildings, tugs, etc., owned by Germans in Rotterdam Harbour on the 1st August, 1914, or shares in such concerns is similarly to be handed over. France is to have full rights all along her own frontier to use the water from the Rhine for canals, etc., and to carry out works for deriving motive power subject to certain payments and to the consent of the Commission.

Germany is to undertake to make no canals on the right bank opposite the French frontier, and to grant to France certain privileges on the right bank for the establishment of certain engineering works, subject to payment of compensation.

Switzerland is also entitled to demand similar rights for the upper part of the river. If within 25 years, Belgium decides to construct a Rhine-Meuse Canal, the German Government is bound to construct such parts of it as fall within German territory, according to plans drawn up by the Belgian Government, the expenses to be divided among the various States. Germany is to make no objection to the Commission extending its jurisdiction, if desired, to the Lower Moselle with the consent of the Luxembourg Government, to the Upper Rhine with the consent of the Swiss Government, and to the lateral canals and waterways which may be constructed to improve navigation. The German Government is to lease to the Czechoslovak Republic, for 99 years, areas in the harbours of Hamburg and Stettin as free zones.

Railways.—The Railway Clauses provide that goods consigned from or to Allied States, or to or from Germany, or in transit through Germany, are entitled, generally to the most favourable conditions available. Certain railway tariff questions are dealt with. When a new Railway Convention has replaced the Berne Convention of 1890, it will be binding on Germany. In the meantime, she is to follow the Berne Convention. Germany is to co-operate in the establishment of passenger and luggage services with direct booking between the Allied States over her territory under favourable conditions, as well as emigrant train services. Germany is to fit her rolling stock with apparatus allowing of its being incorporated in Allied goods trains and vice versa, without interfering with the brake system. Provision is made for the handing over of installations of lines in transferred territory and an equitable proportion of rail stock for use therein. Commissions are to settle the working of lines linking up two parts of one country and crossing another, or branch lines passing from one country to another. In

the absence of particular agreements, Germany is to allow such lines to be built or improved as may be necessary to ensure good services between one Allied State and another, if called upon to do so within 25 years with the concurrence of the League of Nations, paying the cost.

Germany is to agree, at the request of the Swiss and Italian Governments, to the denatification of the 1903 Convention as to the St. Gothard route. As a temporary arrangement, Germany is to execute the instructions given in the name of the Allies as to the transport of troops, material, munitions, etc., transport for revictualing of certain regions, and the re-establishment of normal transport, postal and telegraphic services. Finally, Germany is to agree to subscribe to any general Conventions regarding the international regime of transit waterways, ports or railways which may be concluded by the Allies with the approval of the League of Nations within five years. Differences are to be settled by the League of Nations. Certain specified articles, e.g., those providing for equal treatment in matters of transit and transport, are subject to revision by the League of Nations after five years. Failing revision, they will only continue in force in relation to any Allied State which grants reciprocal treatment.

Kiel Canal.—The Kiel Canal is to remain free and open to ships of war and merchant shipping of all nations at peace with Germany. The subjects, goods and ships of all States are to be treated on terms of equality in the use of the canal, and charges are to be limited to those necessary for the upkeep and the improvement of the Canal, for which Germany is to be responsible. In cases of violation of these provisions, or disagreements as to them, the States concerned may appeal to the jurisdiction established by the League of Nations and may demand the appointment of an International Commission.

(Section 13 was published yesterday.)

SECTION 14: GUARANTEES.

Guarantees: Western Europe.—As a guarantee for the execution of the Treaty, German territory to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by Allied and Associated troops, for fifteen years. If the conditions are faithfully carried out by Germany, certain districts, including the bridgehead of Cologne, will be evacuated at the expiration of five years. Certain other districts, including the bridgehead of Coblenz, will be evacuated after ten years, and the remainder, including the bridgehead of Mainz, will be evacuated after fifteen years.

In case the Inter-Allied Reparation Committee finds that Germany has failed to observe the whole or part of her obligations, either during the occupation or after the fifteen years have expired, the whole or part of the areas specified will be re-occupied immediately. If before the expiration of fifteen years Germany complies with all the undertakings resulting from the present Treaty, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FUTURE OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

A REPLICA OF THE REGULARS.

London, May 3.

The Territorial Conference at Westminster came to nine main conclusions, including one that the Force be a replica of the Regular Army but that no Territorial unit be sent abroad except an emergency so serious as to require the passage of the General Service Act.

During a discussion of enforced detention of Territorials in garrisons abroad, it was explained that this was pending the raising of regulars to replace them. Mr. Winston Churchill stated that the utmost was being done to repatriate them at the earliest possible opportunity.

Mr. Churchill stated that the Army Council favoured the grant of a special medal to pre-war Territorials who went Overseas at the outbreak of the war.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig paid a tribute to the grand fighting spirit of the Territorials and was glad to see that the Army Council was thoroughly sympathetic about forming a great Territorial Army. Sir Douglas Haig emphasised the necessity of uniform establishments for Regulars and Territorials, whether in England, Australia or elsewhere. He hoped that a return would be made to affiliated Cadet units. That did not mean Militarism. It was the duty of the Education Department to see that citizens were trained for duties that would fall upon them when they become men.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH.

MORE STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

Shanghai, May 8.

The St. John University students marched out in a body as a protest against the dismissal of two students, arising from a demonstration against a concert on Humiliation Day. The present student unrest is the general cause.

A movement has been launched in Peking to organise a National Association to fight the pro-Japanese clique and obtain the execution of Tsao Ju-lin and others as traitors.

Chang Chung-ling is not dead.

A big parade has taken place in the city at Shanghai.

The Settlement authorities are taking precautions to prevent violence.

RAFFLES COLLEGE.

Singapore, May 6.

A representative meeting held in the Council Chamber, the Acting Governor presiding, decided to collect funds for the establishment of Raffles College. It was stated that over \$4,000,000 would be required. Chinese promises of \$300,000 for scholarships have already been received.

The.

Allen

New Series 41

A CAR FOR GENERAL SERVICE

Business as well as social needs were given careful consideration in designing and building the new Allen.

The result is a car that is ideal where maximum year-round service is demanded.

The chassis of the standard Allen 41, has been proven through use by thousands of owners. And comfort and convenience are present in big measure in this model. A rotary switch on steering column controls the entire electric system.

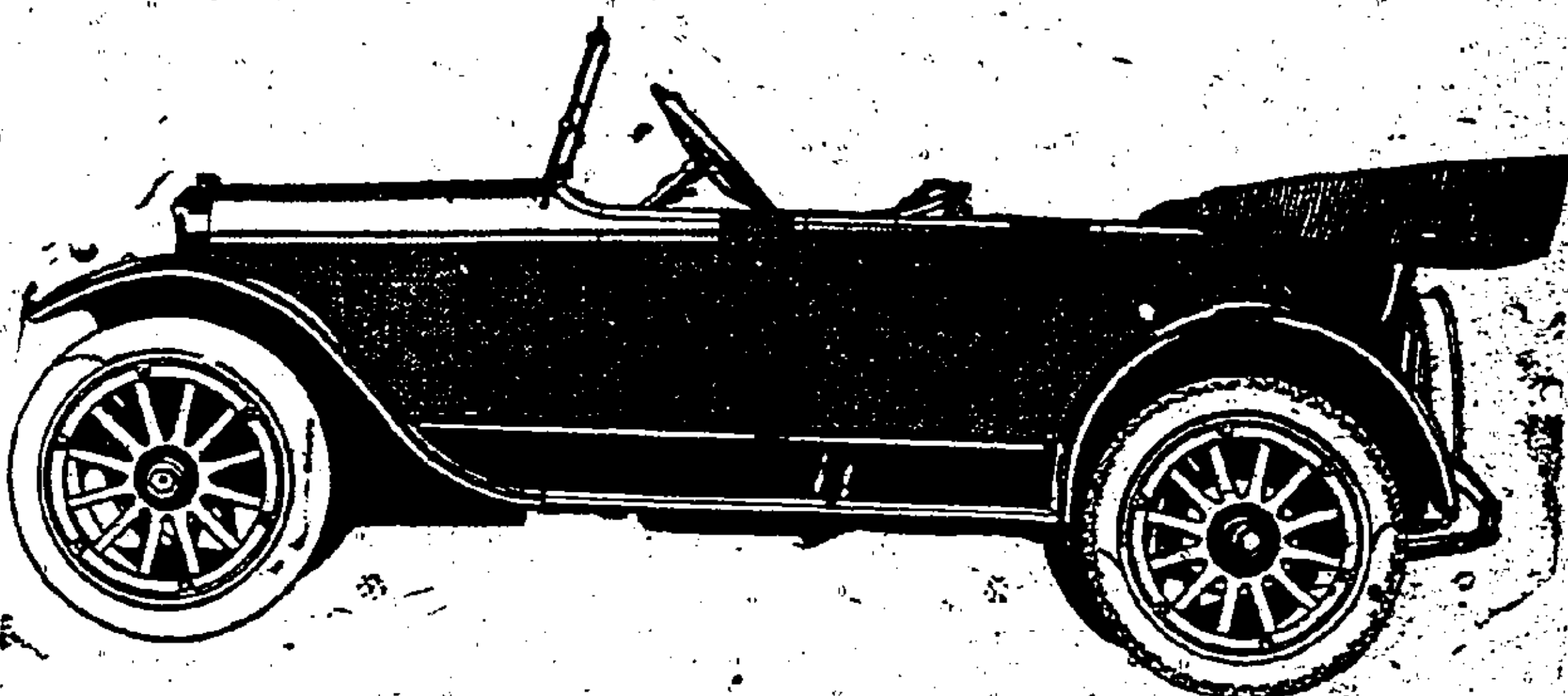
Fittings and body finish are of highest grade. The new Allen is as attractive as it is serviceable.

Many special features of this Car will interest you. Ask for a copy of the Allen Car Book, or, better still, have us demonstrate.

The supply of Allen Cars is very limited. Orders must be placed promptly if delivery is to be assured.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

5 PASSENGER GENERAL SERVICE CAR.



CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"STENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged at the Godown, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 1st May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tu. days and Fridays between the hours of 11.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 21st May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 30th April, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 5th May to 11th May.

Hour	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
1st May	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
2nd May	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
3rd May	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
4th May	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
5th May	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
6th May	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
7th May	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
8th May	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
9th May	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
10th May	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
11th May	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15

JUST ARRIVED.

PONGEE SILK SUITABLE FOR GENT'S AND LADIES' SUMMER SUITS, DRESSES, SHIRTS, BLOUSES AND UNDERWEAR. LACE AND EMBROIDERED LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS. SWATOW DRAWN WORKS, EMBROIDERIES ON SILK AND GRASS LINEN. LACE COLLARS, AND OTHER ARTICLES, ETC. FILET LACES OF NEW PATTERNS. BEST QUALITIES, LATEST DESIGNS, MODERATE PRICES. INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,
No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 286.

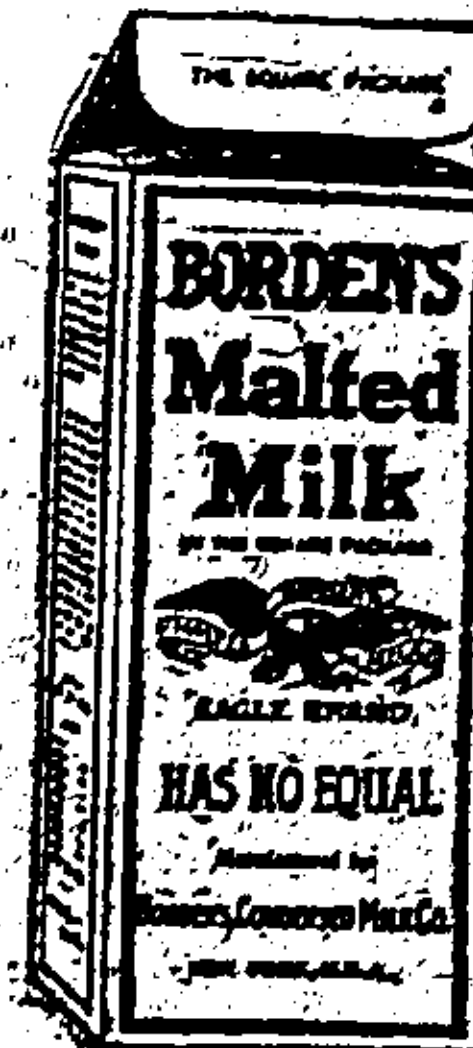
HOSPITAL SIZE

BORDEN'S Malted Milk

IN THE SQUARE PACKAGE

NOW IN STOCK
AT
ALL LEADING DISPENSARIES

THE
BEST FOOD
FOR
BABIES
AND
INVALIDS



ASK
FOR THE
SQUARE
PACKAGE
TAKE
NO OTHER

"IT'S PURE, THAT'S SURE"

CONNELL BROS. CO.
SOLE AGENTS

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE TERMS.

London, May 7.

Further conditions of the Peace Treaty are as follows:—
China.—Germany renounces in favour of China all privileges and immunities resulting from the Boxer Protocol of 1901 and all buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, munitions of war, ships, wireless plants and other public property, except Diplomatic or Consular establishments in the German concessions of Tientsin and Hankow and in other Chinese territory except Kiaochow, and agrees to return to China at her own expense all astronomical instruments seized in 1900 and 1901. China will, however, take no measures for disposal of German property in the Legation Quarter at Peking without the consent of the Powers signatory to the Boxer Protocol. Germany accepts abrogation of the concessions at Hankow and Tientsin. China agreeing to open them to international use. Germany renounces all claims against China or any Allied and Associated Government for the internment or repatriation of her citizens in China and for the seizure or liquidation of German interests there since the 14th of August, 1917. She renounces in favour of Great Britain her State property in the British Concession at Canton and of France and China jointly the property of the German School in the French concession at Shanghai.

Siam.—Germany recognises that all agreements between herself and Siam, including the right of extraterritoriality, ceased on 22nd July, 1917. All German public property, except consular and diplomatic premises, passes without compensation to Siam. German private property to be dealt with in accordance with the economic clauses. Germany waives all claims against Siam for seizure and condemnation of her ships. The liquidation of her property or internment of her nationals.

Liberia.—Germany renounces all rights under the international arrangements of 1913-1915 (7) regarding Liberia, more particularly the right to nominate a Receiver of Customs, and disinterests herself in any further negotiations for the rehabilitation of Liberia. She regards as abrogated all commercial treaties and agreements between herself and Liberia and recognises Liberia's right to determine the status and condition of the re-establishment of Germans in Liberia.

Morocco.—Germany renounces all her rights, titles and privileges under the act of Algiers and the Franco-German agreements of 1893 and 1911 and under all treaties and arrangements with the Sherifian Empire. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations as to Morocco between France and other Powers, accepts all consequences of a French Protectorate there and renounces the capitulations. The Sherifian Government shall have complete liberty of action in regard to German nationals and all German-protected persons shall be subject to common law. All movable and immovable German property, including mining rights, may be Government and deducted from reparation account. Germany is also required to relinquish her interests in the State Bank of Morocco. All Moroccan goods entering Germany shall have the same privilege as French goods.

Egypt.—Germany recognises the British Protectorate over Egypt declared on the 18th December, 1914, and renounces as from 4th August, 1914, the capitulations and all the treaties, arrangements, etc., concluded by her with Egypt. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations about Egypt between Great Britain and other Powers. There are provisions for jurisdiction over German nationals and property and for German consent to any changes which may be made in relation to the Commission of Public Debt. Germany consents to the transfer to Great Britain of the powers given to the late Sultan of Turkey for securing free navigation of the Suez Canal. Arrangements for property belonging to German nationals in Egypt are made similar to those in the case of Morocco and other countries. Anglo-Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the same treatment as British goods.

Turkey and Bulgaria.—Germany accepts all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges or interests claimed in those countries by Germany or her nationals and not dealt with elsewhere.

Shantung.—Germany cedes to Japan all rights, titles and privileges, notably as to Kiaochow, and railroads, mines and cables acquired by her treaty with China of 6th March, 1898, and by other agreements as to Shantung. All German rights to the railroad from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu, including all facilities and mining rights and rights of exploitation, pass equally to Japan and the cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and Chefoo. The cables free of all charges and all German State property movable and immovable in Kiaochow is acquired by Japan free of all charges.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR CLAUSES.

"In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes directly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow."

Military.—The military terms provide for demobilisation of the German armies and the imposition of other military restrictions within two months of the signing of the Treaty (as a first step towards international disarmament). All compulsory military service is to be abolished in German territory and recruiting regulations on a voluntary basis are to be incorporated into the German military laws providing for enlistment of non-commissioned officers and men for a period of not less than twenty consecutive years and stipulating that officers shall serve for twenty-five years and shall not be retired until the age of forty-five. No reserve of officers with war service will be permitted. The total number of German effectives is fixed at one hundred thousand including not more than four thousand officers and it is provided that there shall be no other military officers raised outside this figure. The increase in number of customs and forestry officials or police, or military training of these services, is specially prohibited. The function of the German army is to keep internal order and control of frontiers. The High Command is to confine itself to administrative duties and it will not be allowed to remain a general staff. The civilian personnel at the Ministry of War and similar institutions is to be reduced to one-tenth of that in 1913. There will be not more than seven infantry and three cavalry divisions and not more than two Corps Staffs.

Surplus war academies and schools for officers, cadets, etc., are to be suppressed and the number of students admitted to schools retained from recruitment of officers is to be limited to vacancies occurring in the establishments provided. The production of armaments, munitions and material of war in Germany is limited to a schedule based on the amount considered necessary for an army on the scale decided upon. No reserves may be formed and all existing armaments, guns and stores above the limit fixed must be handed over to the Allies for disposal. No poisonous gas or liquid fire shall be manufactured or imported nor any tanks nor armoured cars. The Germans are obliged to notify to the Allies for approval the names and situation of all factories manufacturing munitions together with particulars of their output. German government arsenals are to be suppressed and their personnel dismissed. Munitions for use in fortified works will be limited to 1,500 rounds apiece for guns of 10.5 cm calibre and under and 500 rounds for guns of higher calibre. Germany is prohibited from manufacturing armaments and munitions for foreign countries and from importing them from abroad. Germany must not maintain or construct any fortifications situated on German territory less than 50 kilometres east of the Rhine and in the above area no armed forces, either permanent or temporary, may be maintained. The "status quo" is to be reserved in respect of fortifications on the original southern and eastern frontiers of the German Empire. No military manoeuvres may be held nor any permanent works kept for purposes of helping mobilisation. Demobilisation of fortifications must take place within three months.

Naval.—The Naval terms provide that within two months the German naval forces in commission must not exceed six battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen type, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers and twelve torpedo boats, or an equal number of ships constructed to replace them. No submarines are to be included and all other warships are to be placed in reserve or devoted to commercial purposes. Germany may keep in commission a fixed number of mine sweeping vessels until the mines within certain specified areas in the North Sea and Baltic have been swept up. After the expiration of two months the total exclusive personnel of the Navy must not exceed 15,000 including a maximum of 1,500 officers and warrant officers. All German surface warships intended in Allied or neutral ports are to be finally surrendered. Within two months certain additional warships enumerated in the Treaty and now in German ports will be surrendered at Allied ports. The German Government must undertake the breaking up of German surface warships under construction. Auxiliary cruisers,

etc., are to be dismantled and treated as merchant ships. Within one month all German submarines, salvage vessels and docks for submarines capable of proceeding under their own power or of being towed must have been handed over to Allied ports. The remainder must not be used except for industrial purposes up of German warships may not be used except for industrial purposes and may not be sold to foreign countries except under specified conditions for replacement. Germany is forbidden to construct or acquire any warships and the construction or acquisition of any submarines whatever is prohibited. Vessels of war are only to have a fixed allowance of arms, munitions and war material. All excess of arms, munitions and war material is to be surrendered and no stocks or reserves are allowed. The personnel of the German navy must be recruited entirely by voluntary engagements for a minimum period of twenty-five consecutive years for officers and warrant officers and twelve consecutive years for petty officers and men under various restrictions. In order to ensure free passage into the Baltic Germany is not to erect any fortifications in certain specified areas nor to install any guns commanding maritime routes between the North Sea and Baltic. Existing fortifications within those areas are to be demolished and guns removed. Other fortified works within 30 kilometres of the German coast or on German islands are to remain as being of a defensive nature but no new fortifications may be constructed and armaments may not be increased. The maximum stocks of ammunition allowed for such defences are 1,500 rounds per piece for 4.1 inch guns and under and 500 rounds per piece for guns exceeding that calibre.

The German Wireless Stations at Nauen, Hanover and Berlin are not to be used for naval, military or political messages without the assent of the Allied and Associated Governments during three months but only for commercial purposes under supervision. During the same period Germany is not to build any more high power wireless stations. Germany will be allowed to repair German submarine cables which have been cut but are not being utilised by the Allied Powers and also portions of cables which, after having been cut, have been removed or are at any rate not being utilised by any one of the Allied and Associated Powers. In such cases the cables or portions of cables removed or utilised remain the property of the Allied and Associated Powers and accordingly fourteen cables or parts of cables are specified which will not be restored to Germany.

The Air.—The Air clauses provide that the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces. Germany is however to be allowed to maintain a maximum of 100 unarmed seaplanes up to 1st October, 1919, to be exclusively employed in searching for submarine mines. The entire personnel of the air forces in Germany is to be demobilised within two months except for a total of 1,000 men, including officers, which may be retained up to October. The aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers are to enjoy full liberty of passage and landing over and in the territory and territorial waters of Germany until 13th January, 1923, unless prior to that date Germany is admitted to the League of Nations or is permitted to adhere to the International Air Convention. The manufacture of aircraft and parts of aircraft is forbidden throughout Germany for six months. All military and naval aircraft, including dirigibles and aeronautical material, are to be delivered to the Allied and Associated Governments within three months except for 10 (7) seaplanes already specified.

General.—The General articles provide for modification of German laws in conformity with the preceding clauses. All clauses contained in the Treaty are to be executed by Germany under control of Inter-Allied Commissions to be specially appointed by the Allied and Associated Governments for which the German Government is bound to furnish all necessary facilities and expenses of upkeep. The duties of the Military and Naval and Aeronautical Commissions of Control are laid down in detail.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE CRIMES OF THE WAR.

The Allies publicly arraign the ex-Emperor William "for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties." The ex-Emperor's surrender is to be asked for from the Dutch Government and a special tribunal is to be set up consisting of one judge from each of the Five Great Powers. The tribunal is to be guided by the highest principles of international policy and is to have the duty of fixing whatever punishment it thinks should be imposed. Military tribunals are to be set up by the Allies to try persons accused of acts of violation of the laws and customs of war and the German Government is to hand over all persons so accused. Similar tribunals are to be set up by any particular Allied Power against whose nationals criminal acts have been committed. Accused are to be entitled to name their own counsel and the German Government is to undertake to furnish all documents and information production of which may be necessary.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Paris, April 22.

An important League of Nations session took place at which the revised draft presented by President Wilson was carried unanimously. Attention was strained on Baron Makino's speech, but his next words brought relief from anxiety of troubles to be created in case Japan insisted on the insertion in the preamble of a clause proclaiming the equality of races. Baron Makino said: "We will not press for adoption now, but the Japanese people feel poignant regret at the failure of the Commission to approve their just demand and will continue their insistence in future for the adoption of this principle."

PRESENTING PEACE TERMS.

GERMAN DELEGATES ARRIVE.

Paris, April 30.

The third and last group of German delegates summoned to Versailles to hear the Allies' conditions of peace arrived yesterday evening with Count Brockdorff Rantzau, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the head of the delegation.—Havas.

A SOLEMN CEREMONY.

Paris, May 2.

It has been practically decided that the solemn ceremony of handing the Peace Treaty, a folio volume of 350 pages, to the German plenipotentiaries will take place probably on Monday, there being present the Allied Military and Naval experts, Marshal Foch, General Wilson, Admiral Wemyss, the Spokesman of the Supreme Council of War and M. Clemenceau. Paris official circles estimate that Germany will lose about 70 per cent. of her iron ore, 33 per cent. of her coal and 20 per cent. of her potash.

A VALUABLE LESSON.

Paris, April 23.

German journalists at Versailles stated that a valuable lesson was received when travelling through the devastated districts of France. Now they understand the cursing by the French.

NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

Paris, April 23.

Mr. Hugh Wallace, the newly appointed Ambassador for the United States, has presented his credentials to M. Poincaré. In his address he paid a tribute to victorious France, alluding to the "courage of Frenchmen" and Americans until the last victory won on French soil under French command.

A PATHE PRODUCTION

VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT, at 9.15 p.m.

"WAIFS"

with GLADYS HULETTE

and CREIGHTON HALE

STORY OF THE PLAY

MARJORIE WHITNEY is a very pretty and very very independent daughter and only child of a multi-millionaire. Her father is not long on discipline and the consequence is that his pretty little girl is headstrong and boss of the palace in which she lives. It has been the lifelong desire, however, of her father, that she should become the wife of Elmer Poinexter, who is the nephew of the multi-millionaire's former business partner and lifelong friend. Marjorie does not see it this way, however, and with the connivance of a housemaid, she runs away.

Like all girls who run away from home, she goes to New York and with the few dollars she has in her purse, hires lodging in a certain side street. Detectives, employed by her father trace and locate her in the lodging house. Old man Poinexter suggests that she be left to her own devices and for the nephew to keep an eye on her, and if they are thrown together, may fall in love with each other in the natural course of events.

This delightful arrangement miscarries, however, by the prowess of the hero, Powers, who rescues Marjorie from the attack of a discharged convict who returns to the lodging house, once his home, to recover stolen bonds he had hidden there.

How the young couple overcame parental objection and visited equal justice upon the righteous and unrighteous, provides an entertaining story with a surprising denouement.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Empress of Russia.—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Aldrich, Major Wm. H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barker and family, Mrs. C. G. Becker, Mr. R. E. Bellios, Lieut. Boone, Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley and children, Mr. W. R. F. Brock, Mrs. D. M. Burghfield, Lieut. J. V. Chester, Miss M. G. Clark, Mr. W. H. Danb, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dawson and children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Denison and daughter, Earl Dome, Miss Agnes Drury, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Eddie and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Faude, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Garraway, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gedge, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. R. A. Gubbay, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hallam, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hamilton and children, Mr. J. Gordon Hare, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harley and child, Sig. Hart, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. R. O'd. Hineckley, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Irwin, Mr. J. M. Jamieson, Mrs. A. D. Johnson, Capt. J. Jorgenson, Mr. J. U. Jeffries, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. T. Kimimoto, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Knowles and child, Mr. and Mrs. Th. Kring and children, Mr. and Mrs. Laing and children and Filipino servant, Mr. M. E. Lantman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lewis, Mr. C. P. de Martin, Mr. C. W. Maistry, Major and Mrs. MacDonald, Mr. Harry Meyersohn, Lieut. and Mrs. A. Millett, Mr. A. McIntyre, Mr. C. A. McDonough, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Nisson, Mr. J. Noble, Miss F. Northcott, Dr. Frank and Mrs. Oldt and family, Mr. K. Ohsiro, Miss J. G. Paxton, Mr. S. Peb, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ranger and children, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Jno. Rodgers and daughter, Mr. J. G. Bawan, Mr. Mohammed Sally, Mr. T. R. Samuels, Miss Lottie Saunders, Mrs. J. E. Schlesinger, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Scott, Mr. T. R. Selick, Capt. Semenschenko, Mr. F. E. de Sherbinn, Miss Ethel Sisson, Mr. D. Sommers, Mrs. W. G. Stevenson and daughter, Mrs. M. E. Steinfield, Mr. S. J. Stiffe, Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Major-General Sychoff, Miss M. Thorburn, Mr. W. B. Thompson, Mr. R. Toovey, Mr. P. Tyndale, Miss T. B. Thomas, Lieut. G. T. Watson, Mrs. H. W. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson, Mrs. K. W. Wilkinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Wynard Wright.

MORE CHINESE LABOURERS FOR FRANCE.

FRANCE.

The Bureau for Recruiting Chinese Labour has been requested by the French Government to supply 250,000 labourers for France. The term of contract will be for two years. The recruiting has been assigned to the Shanghai Recruiting Bureau and the work has been assigned to four contractors in the following proportions:—(a) Hing Yee Company to recruit 10,000; (b) Jee Min Company to recruit 80,000; (c) Sin Yee Company to recruit 10,000; (d) Sin Choo to recruit 10,000. It is stated that the mechanics who receive 400.00 monthly and ordinary labourers will receive 350.00 monthly wages.

VICTORIA CAFE

BEST BREAD

only 10 cts. a lb.

THE WING ON CO., LTD. HONGKONG.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House
in Hongkong.

Prompt attention given to Orders.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE
NOW BEING ACCEPTED.

The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the syllabus including courses for MECHANICS and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the moment having means at their disposal for their course.

Works and school-Shaukiwan. Office-4 Queen's Road Central

TELEPHONE

THE BREEZY GARAGE

FOR COMPLETE SATISFACTION

SUMMER IS HERE

and you want the most modern car procurable at a price that is reasonable.

CARS FOR HIRE

Chandler, 7 Passenger: \$5.00 per hour

Hudson Super Six: 7.00 "

Oldsmobile: 6.00 "

WEEKLY & MONTHLY TRIPS CAN BE ARRANGED.

TEL. 2499—A LARGE STOCK OF GOODWILL & GOODWILL TYRES & TUBES SIZES 24 & 26 & 32 & 4 HAVE ARRIVED. TEL. 2499

STAR GARAGE

16 No. 2817

(49 Des Vaux Road Central

HONGKONG

New Cars on Hire & Repairs

BANKS

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION**

Paid up Capital.....\$75,000.00

RESERVE FUNDS—

Sterling

\$1,500,000 at 2/

.....\$15,000.00

Silver \$31,000.00

.....\$36,000.00

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors.....\$15,000.00

COURT OF DIRECTORS

A. H. MASON, President

R. W. D. FARR, Secy.

J. E. COLEMAN, Treas.

H. K. BROWN, Cashier

W. L. CAMPBELL, Secy.

D. C. HAYES, Secy.

C. R. BAKER, Secy.

E. J. BROWN, Secy.

B. M. D. LEONARD, Secy.

CHIEF MANAGERS

ROBERTSON & CO., Ltd., Hong Kong,

SHANGHAI & SOO CHOW, Ltd.,

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND WEST-

MINSTER AND FAIRBANKS LIMITED

On Current Deposits Allowed

On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.

on Fixed Deposits

For 3 months, 1/2 per cent. advance

For 6 months, 1/2 per cent. advance

For 9 months, 1/2 per cent. advance

N. J. STABE,

Chief Manager.

HONGKONG, 31st October, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted in the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Business may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on all monies in an account balance at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer, by order, balances of 1000 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation or to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1851

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAYABLE CAPITAL £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £ 2,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF £ 2,000,000
PROFITABLE £ 2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking
Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
EXPENDITURE received for 1 year of interest payable
and which will be quoted on application.

J. L. Crockett,
Manager,
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Head Office 5, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed 1,500,000
Paid Up 750,000
Reserve Fund & Res. 785,700

The Bank of England,
London Joint C^{ys} & M^{ch} Bank, Limited,
SHANGHAI.

Bombay	Karachi
Calcutta	Colombo
Madras	Amoy
Canton	Swatow
Hankow	Shanghai
Hongkong	Yokohama
Lyons	San Francisco
San Pedro de Macoris	
Port Louis (Mauritius)	

HONGKONG BRANCH

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 5 per cent per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.

**THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.**

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 42,000,000
Reserve Fund " 25,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches	and	Agents
Bombay	London	Sao Francisco
Batavia & Am	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Hankow	Manila	Singapore
Hongkong	Yokohama	Singapore
London	Newcastle	Sourabaya
Manila	New York	Suzhouwan
Peking	Peking	Tientsin
Rangoon	Rangoon	Tientsin
		Yokohama
		Yokohama

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be notified on application.

ISHI ONO, Managers.

Donk Hong, 12th September, 1915.

**INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION**

HEAD OFFICE NATIONAL CITY BANK
BUILDING
33, Wall Street, New York.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U.S. \$4,000,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. \$1,562,128.12

U.S. Grant, President and General Manager
LONDON OFFICE: M. Bingham, L.C.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: W. Montgomery
EASTERN BRANCHES:
CHINA: Shanghai, Hong Kong, Peking, Hankow,
Hankow, Canton, Tientsin, Harbin
JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta
STRAIT SETTLEMENTS: Singapore
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Sourabaya
WEST INDIES: Central
AMERICAN TR.

[illegible]

NOTICES

THE NAME INSURES QUALITY

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Sold in

Two Sizes

Perfectos
and
BouquetsThe Cigar with the Havana Flavour
Made from Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

MAY 9.
 Wa Sun, 445, Br. Capt. Chan Kan Shing, K. C. Wan, Wang Hing, Mooring—Wharf.
 Glenfalloch, 1434, Br. Capt. MacKenzie, Singapore, Seng Soon Hong, Mooring—A 8.
 Chinhua, 1353, Br. Capt. Speed, Swatow, B. & S.—Mooring—C 15.
 Kwelin, 1072, Br. Capt. McDowell, Canton, E. & S.—Mooring—T Dock.
 Chopsang, 1424, British, Capt. Brewer, Shanghai, J. M.—Mooring—J. M. Wharf.
 Kaiping, 177, Fr. Capt. Pannier, Haiphong, Sing Kee.—Mooring—C 42.
 Hanoi, 739, Fr. Capt. Morvan, Haiphong, Lapicque.—Mooring—A 3.
 Nam Wan, 270, Port, Capt. Costa, Hoilow, Tai Fung.—Mooring—C 41.
 Childar, 1102, Nor. Matthiassen, Haiphong, Theresau.—Mooring—B 9.
 Toyo Maru No. 1, 533, Jap. Capt. Minai, Haiphong, Osawa.—Mooring—C 40.
 Kamijima Maru, 807, Jap. Capt. Amchara, Wuhu, Suzuki.—Mooring—A 25.
 Bauri Maru, 2348, Jap. Capt. Morita, Samarang, Dodwell.—Mooring—A 4.
 Unten Maru, 587, Jap. Capt. Fushima, Yangawa, Yamashita.—Mooring—C 38.
 Taiszema, 402, Ch. Capt. Komos, Hoilow, Yat Hon.
 Hwah, Kwi, 1115, Ch. Capt. Dumoda, Bombay, P. & O.
 Shun Cheong, 235, Ch. Capt. Cordova, Macao, Kwong Wang Hing.—Mooring—Wharf.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Glenfalloch for Singapore
 Taiszema for Pakhoi via Hoilow
 Nam Wan for Hoilow
 Wosang for Manila
 Kwang Fok for Shanghai
 Ghoysang for Canton
 Kamijima Maru for Canton
 Unten Maru for Keelung

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Hoilow and Pakhoi—Per TAI SZE MA, 10th May, 9 a.m.
 Tientsin—Per CHIPSHING, 10th May, 11 a.m.
 Haiphong—Per HANOI, 10th May, 1 a.m.
 Shanghai and North China—Per KWANGSE, 10th May, 5 p.m.
 SUNDAY, 11TH MAY.
 Saigon and Bangkok—Per SHISEN MARU, 11th May, 9 a.m.
 Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 11th May, 9 a.m.
 MONDAY, 12TH MAY.
 Philippine Is.—Per CYCLOPS, 12th May, 5 p.m.
 TUESDAY, 13TH MAY.
 Swatow & Straits—Per LINAN, 13th May, 9 a.m.
 Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINEHUA, 13th May, 9 a.m.
 Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 13th May, 11 a.m.
 WEDNESDAY, 14TH MAY.
 Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 14th May, 2 p.m.
 Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhannuskodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUZUKI—Per PAK LING, 14th May, Rec. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.
 THE Steamship.

"GL" NAMOY

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at the risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 16th inst at 5 p.m. will be subject to re-shipment.
 All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 16th May at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 0 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
 No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

THURSDAY, 15TH MAY.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 15th May, 11 a.m.
 Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 15th May, 1 p.m.
 SATURDAY, 17TH MAY.
 Haiphong—Per KAIKONG, 17th May, 9 a.m.
 Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 17th May, 2 p.m.
 MONDAY, 19TH MAY.
 Weiheiwai, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 19th May, 11 a.m.
 Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANGHONG, 19th May, 11 a.m.

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "ARCHER"
 From SAN FRANCISCO,
 HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
 SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be loaded at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on May 14th, 1919.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after May 15th will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 9d. 12h. 14m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Weiheiwai. Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; there is no appreciable change in general distribution since yesterday.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 2.51 inches against an average of 13.93 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 10.00 P.M. TOMORROW.

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Road	S. winds, moderate; cloudy, some rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.82	29.82	29.80
Temperature	83	81	85
Humidity	75	81	73
Wind Direction	S. S.W.	S.	
Force	2	3	8
Weather		cc	0
Clouds open	0.00	0.00	0.00
Clouds open	0.00	0.00	0.00

H.K. Observatory, May 9, 1919.
 T. F. CLAYTON, Director.

HOTELS.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MRS. H. H. H.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOH
 KAISHA, LTD.
 (MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
 COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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